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Photo Credit

The Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, page v (courtesy of American Petroleum Institute Photo Library).

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Petroleum Focus

Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	January 1985	January 1984	% Change
Products Supplied			
Motor Gasoline	6.4	6.3	2.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.4	3.5	– 2.8
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	2.0	– 25.9
Other Products	4.9	5.0	– 1.0
Total	16.2	16.7	– 3.2
Crude Inputs to Refineries	11.6	11.6	– 0.1
Production			
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other[1]	10.6	10.3	3.2
Imports			
Crude Oil[2]	2.7	2.8	– 6.0
SPR	0.3	0.2	32.5
Products	1.4	2.3	– 37.7
Total	4.4	5.3	– 18.3
Exports			
Crude Oil	0.2	0.2	20.9
Products	0.8	0.4	89.8
Total	1.0	0.6	71.5
Stock Withdrawal			
Crude Oil[2]	0.4	– 0.2	—
Products	1.4	1.1	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)			
Crude Oil			
SPR	457	384	18.9
Other	331	348	– 5.1
Total	788	733	7.5
Products			
Motor Gasoline[3]	231	225	2.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	143	119	20.0
Residual Fuel Oil	46	45	0.3
Other	287	307	– 6.4
Total	707	697	1.4
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,495	1,430	4.5

1 Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.
2 Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).
3 Including blending components.
(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.
NOTE: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. January 1985 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are December 1984 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, December 1984.

U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends

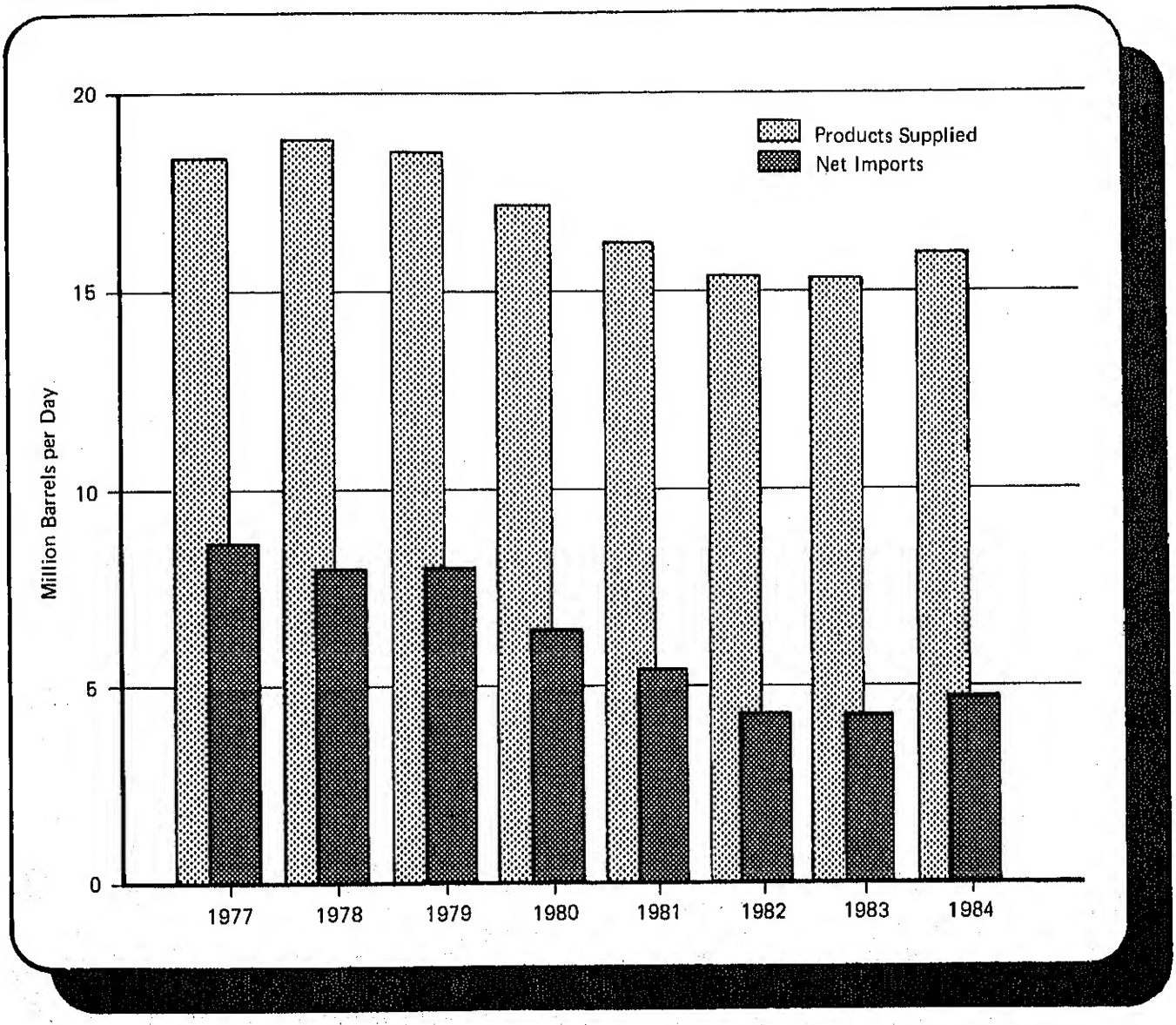
Overview

Imports continue to be an important element of U.S. petroleum supply, supplementing domestic production and stock withdrawals to meet the Nation's petroleum demand (measured as products supplied for domestic consumption). In 1984, net imports[1] of crude oil and petroleum products averaged 4.7 million barrels per day,[2] and represented nearly 30 percent of products supplied. This was the largest share of petroleum demand supplied by imports since 1981, when net imports accounted for 34 percent of products supplied, although it was substantially less than the 46-percent share in 1977, the peak year for net imports (Figure 1). Last year's 8-percent increase in net imports of crude oil and petroleum products was in response to an upswing in product supplied (to an average of 15.7 million barrels per day) and, to a lesser extent, to lower refiner acquisition costs for imported crude oils.

[1]Net imports are calculated as gross imports of crude oil, including oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, plus gross imports of petroleum products, minus exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

[2]Unless noted otherwise, all data in this article are from the Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, December 1984, (DOE/EIA-0109(84/12), pp. 2-18 and 39-54. All 1984 data are preliminary.

Figure 1. Petroleum Products Supplied and Net Imports,[1] 1977-1984



[1] Net imports equal gross imports of crude oil including oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, plus gross imports of petroleum products, minus exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," December 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/12).

Highlights of 1984 activities include the following:

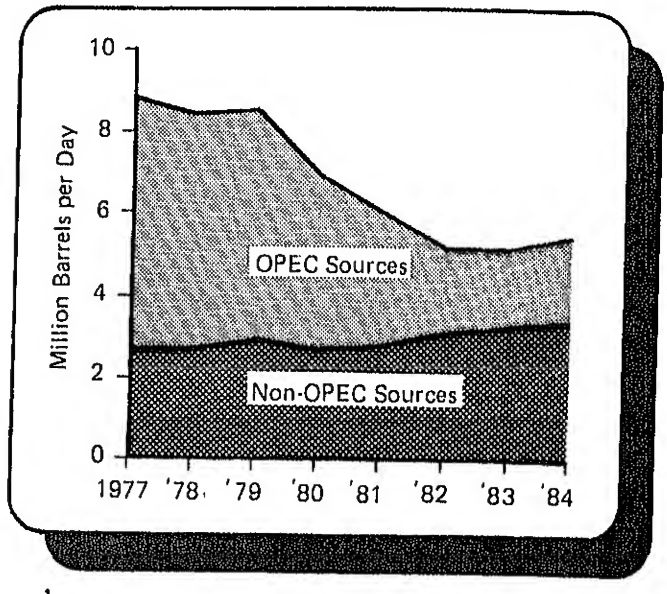
- Crude oil and petroleum products imports from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)[3] accounted for less than half of gross petroleum imports for the third consecutive year, after accounting for more than 70 percent in 1977 (Figure 2).
- Gross imports of crude oil averaged 3.4 million barrels per day (about 0.1 million barrels per day above the 1983 level). Mexico and the United Kingdom were the major suppliers.
- More than three-fourths of gross crude oil imports were destined for petroleum refiners in Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts I and III (the East and Gulf Coasts, respectively).[4]
- Net imports of petroleum products increased their share of net petroleum imports for the fifth consecutive year, to 31 percent, the largest share since 1974.
- Gross imports of petroleum products entered the United States at the average rate of 2.0 million barrels per day, a 15-percent increase from 1983. Import levels were highest for residual fuel oils, finished motor gasolines, and distillate fuel oils.
- Over half of the petroleum products imported were destined for PAD District I.
- Crude oil exports[5] averaged 0.2 million barrels per day, up 10 percent from 1983.
- Exports of petroleum products averaged 0.5 million barrels per day, 6 percent below the 1983 level.

Crude Oil Imports Changing

During 1984, U.S. petroleum demand increased for the first time in 6 years, averaging 15.7 million barrels per day. Net imports accommodated this increase in demand as domestic production of crude oil and natural gas liquids increased only slightly and refinery inputs increased 3 percent from 1983 levels. Net imports of petroleum, including crude oil and petroleum products, averaged 4.7 million barrels per day last year, up 8 percent from 1983, and satisfied nearly 30 percent of demand. In contrast, net imports equaled 46 percent of the petroleum products supplied in 1977, the peak year for petroleum imports.

Foreign countries continue as valuable sources of crude oil supplies to U.S. petroleum refiners and to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), although gross crude oil imports during 1984 were at half the 1977 level. In 1984, gross imports averaged 3.4 million barrels per day, of which 3.2 million barrels per day went to U.S. refining companies (up 4 percent from 1 year earlier) and 0.2 million barrels per day went to the SPR (off 16 percent from 1983). Chevron Corp., Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and Texaco, Inc. were the three leading importers of crude oil during 1984. Together, they accounted for more than one-fourth of the gross

Figure 2. Petroleum Imports[1] from OPEC and Non-OPEC Sources, 1977-1984



[1] Gross imports of crude oil, including oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, plus gross imports of petroleum products.

Source: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Monthly," December 1984, DOE/EIA-1009(84/12).

imports of crude oil. Relatively low market prices, reflecting the availability of abundant supplies of foreign oils, were largely responsible for the increase in crude oil imports by refiners. The decrease in imports for the SPR resulted mainly from budgetary decisions. Crude oil stocks in the SPR totaled 451 million barrels at the end of December 1984, equal to about 3 months of net petroleum imports at the 1984 level.

The preliminary 1984 average refiner acquisition cost of imported crude oils was $28.86 per barrel, nearly double the 1977 average but $8.19 per barrel below the peak $37.05 per barrel average of 1981.[6] The cost of imported crudes has declined steadily since 1981.

In the fourth quarter of 1984, world oil prices were pressured downward by abundant supplies of oil and the slowing world demand, with reports of discounting, barter transactions, and price cutting by some OPEC

[3] Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

[4] See map, p. 76.

[5] Exports of crude oil are restricted by Federal laws, including the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 and the Naval Petroleum Reserve Act of 1976. They are permitted only to U.S. possessions and on an exchange basis with adjacent foreign countries.

[6] Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, October 1984, (DOE/EIA-0035(84/10).

exporters and by others. Several large crude oil exporting countries (Nigeria, Norway, and the United Kingdom) reduced their selling prices for crude oils, and several U.S. refiners then reduced the prices that they were willing to pay for domestic crudes. Spot market crude oil prices fell accordingly, pressuring OPEC to protect its oil prices, which were benchmarked at $29.00 per barrel on Saudi Arabian light crude. OPEC adjusted price differentials on some light and heavy oils, maintained the organization's benchmark price at $29.00 per barrel, and lowered its production ceiling temporarily by 1.5 million barrels per day in an effort to counter world pressures on oil prices. Mexico also reduced its crude oil exports temporarily, apparently in support of the OPEC action.

In December 1984, the Canadian Government eased restrictions on its exporters of light crude oils, allowing them to negotiate contracts with U.S. importers for as long as 6 months. Previous crude oil sales to the United States, Canada's only crude oil export customer, had been restricted to 1- to 3-month contracts.[7]

During the last several years, U.S. refiners have reported significant changes in the quantities and qualities of crude oils purchased from foreign sources. These changes have been in response to the increased "downstream" refinery processing capacity that the petroleum companies invested in to permit handling large quantities of "heavy" crude oils (below 25 degrees American Petroleum Institute (°API) gravity) and oils with high levels of sulfur (2.5 percent or more sulfur content).

Crude Oil Imports Mainly from Non-OPEC Sources

The importance of OPEC crude oil to U.S. refiners has declined substantially since 1977, when 85 percent of the crude oil imports, including shipments to the SPR, came from OPEC members. Last year OPEC oil accounted for 44 percent of the gross crude oil imports. In 1977, the United States imported 1.4 million barrels of crude oil per day from Saudi Arabia, the most important foreign source of crude oil to this country at that time. However, U.S. crude oil purchases from Saudi Arabia have fallen by 78 percent and averaged only 0.3 million barrels per day during 1984 (Table 1).

Most U.S. imports of crude oils during 1984 were from non-OPEC countries. Mexico emerged as the leading foreign source of crude oil for U.S. refiners in 1982, and in 1984 imports of Mexican oils averaged 0.7 million barrels per day. Imports of Mexican oils were more than three and one-half times the rate of imports from this neighbor 7 years earlier. Crude oil imports from the United Kingdom during 1984 averaged 0.4 million barrels per day, 2 percent higher than 1 year earlier, but also three and one-half times the 1977 level. Imports of Canadian crude oils averaged 0.3 million barrels per day during 1984, the highest level in 8 years, 25 percent above the 1983 crude oil shipments from that country.

The 1984 level of gross imports of crude oil was 2 percent above the 1983 level but nearly 50 percent below the average for 1977, when almost one out of every two barrels of petroleum products consumed in the United States was produced from foreign oils. Seven out of every ten barrels of foreign crude oils imported in 1984 were destined for refineries in PAD Districts I and III. The predominant foreign sources of crude oils for each

[7] "Canada Says Exporters of Light Oil Can Use 6-Month Pacts," *The Wall Street Journal*, December 18, 1984.

Table 1. Crude Oil Imports,[1] 1977-1984
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
OPEC								
Algeria	544	634	608	456	261	90	176	193
Indonesia	507	533	380	314	318	226	315	303
Nigeria	1,130	910	1,069	841	611	510	301	206
Saudi Arabia	1,373	1,142	1,347	1,250	1,112	530	321	306
Venezuela	250	181	293	156	147	155	164	247
Other OPEC	1,839	1,784	1,415	847	473	223	200	241
Subtotal OPEC	**5,643**	**5,184**	**5,112**	**3,864**	**2,922**	**1,734**	**1,477**	**1,497**
Non-OPEC								
Canada	279	248	271	199	164	214	274	343
Mexico	177	316	435	507	469	645	766	653
U.K.	97	169	197	173	369	441	365	372
Other Non-OPEC	418	439	504	520	472	454	448	537
Subtotal Non-OPEC	**971**	**1,172**	**1,407**	**1,399**	**1,474**	**1,754**	**1,853**	**1,905**
Total	**6,615**	**6,356**	**6,519**	**5,263**	**4,396**	**3,488**	**3,329**	**3,402**

[1] Gross imports, including shipments for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
Note: All 1984 data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981 through 1983, DOE/EIA-0340, and precedent publications, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, December 1984, DOE/EIA-0109(84/12).

PAD District during 1984 were: PAD District I—United Kingdom, Mexico, and Venezuela; District II—Canada, Mexico, and Nigeria; District III—Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and United Kingdom; District IV—Canada; and District V—Indonesia, Canada, and Australia.

Average Gravity of Crude Oil Imports Decreasing

Many U.S. petroleum refiners have invested in modern downstream processing capabilities, enabling them to produce a wide range of "light" products (motor gasolines, distillate fuel oils, etc.) from low-gravity "heavy" crude oil feedstocks. "Heavy" crudes (below 25 °API gravity) were imported at the rate of 0.9 million barrels per day in 1984, accounting for one out of every four barrels of imported crude oils (Table 2). Nearly half of the heavy oils were brought into PAD District III for processing. About 0.8 million barrels per day, one-fourth of the 1984 gross imports of crude oil, were in the "light" oil range (above 37 °API). The remaining volumes were medium-grade oils. During 1977, "heavy" crude oils were imported at the rate of 0.3 million barrels per day (5 percent of the gross crude oil imports), and "light" crude oils were imported at the rate of 2.3 million barrels per day (35 percent of the total). The increases in the quantities of heavy oils were recorded mainly in PAD Districts II and III, where the recent addition to downstream processing equipment have been concentrated.

Percentage of "Sour" Crude Oil Imports Increasing

More than half (55 percent) of the 1984 gross imports of crude oil were in the low-sulfur, or "sweet" range (less than 0.5 percent sulfur content), and over one-fifth (21 percent) were in the high-sulfur or "sour" range (2.5 percent or more sulfur). Medium-grade oils accounted for the remainder. Comparable 1977 imports were: 54 percent "sweet," 4 percent "sour," and the remainder in medium-grade oils. Recent investments in downstream facilities have enabled domestic refiners to process the higher volumes of "sour" crude oils.

Refiners in the eastern half of the United States (PAD Districts I, II, and III), processed nearly all of the imported sour crudes while only small quantities were refined on the West Coast. While total crude oil imports into PAD District III declined by nearly one-third between 1977 and 1984, imports of sour crude oils into the district tripled. PAD District III imported nearly half of the sour crudes in 1984.

Imports of Refined Products Increasing

During 1984, net imports of petroleum products averaged 1.4 million barrels per day, an increase of 0.3 million barrels per day from 1983 but 0.6 million barrels per day below the 1977 level. Net imports of petroleum products accounted for nearly one-third of the combined crude oil and petroleum products net imports last year. This was the fifth consecutive yearly increase in the net petroleum products' share of the combined net imports.

Net imports of all major petroleum products except distillate and residual fuel oils were at higher levels during 1984 than in 1977, and in 1984 net imports of finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) recorded increases over 1983 levels.

Refined petroleum products from foreign refineries accounted for 13 percent of the U.S. products supplied during 1984. Amerada Hess Corp., Exxon Corp., and Apex Oil Co. were the leading importers of petroleum products last year. Two-thirds of the foreign petroleum products were imported into PAD District I. Residual fuel oils, finished motor gasolines, distillate fuel oils, and unfinished oils were the leading products imported. Imports of residual fuel oils, motor gasolines, and distillate fuel oils were highest in PAD District I, while most of the unfinished oils were imported into PAD District III.

Table 2. Crude Oil Imports,[1] by Gravity and Sulfur Content, 1984
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

°API Gravity	Percent Sulfur Content						
	0.0 - 0.49	0.5 - 0.99	1.0 - 1.49	1.5 - 1.99	2.0 - 2.49	2.5 & over	Total
0.0-10.0	40	0	4	1	3	147	195
10.1-15.0	34	0	0	18	21	60	134
15.1-20.0	2	0	3	4	78	11	97
20.1-25.0	91	27	2	28	9	349	507
25.1-28.0	68	15	3	4	23	117	231
28.1-31.0	68	38	23	15	75	34	262
31.1-34.0	295	3	58	130	11	1	499
34.1-37.0	502	23	82	43	2	0	653
37.1-40.0	327	54	3	0	(s)	(s)	385
40.1-44.0	229	8	0	1	0	(s)	237
44.1 & over	201	2	0	0	0	(s)	204
Total	1,857	170	189	243	222	721	3,402

[1]Gross imports, including shipments to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: All data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-814.

Imports of Unfinished Oils Slowing

Gross imports of unfinished oils have grown considerably in the last 7 years, averaging 0.2 million barrels per day in 1984, nearly eight times larger than in 1977, but 2 percent below the 1983 level. The drop in 1984 followed 3 continuous years of growth. The volumes of unfinished oils imported in PAD District III averaged 0.2 million barrels per day during 1984, up significantly from 3,000 barrels per day in 1977.

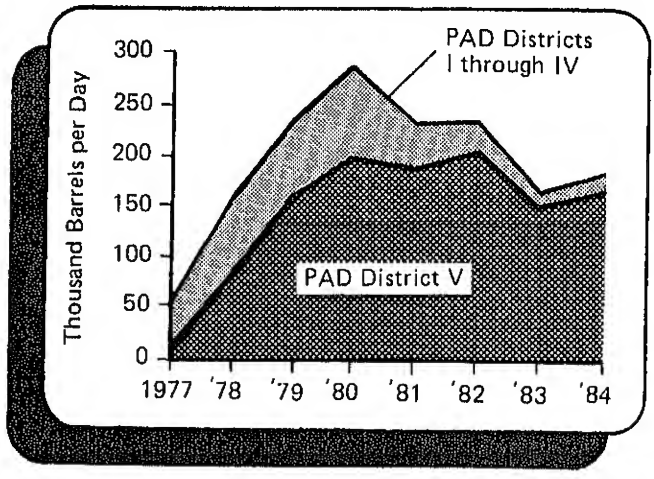
Two-thirds of the imports of unfinished oils in 1984 were into PAD District III, and most of the remainder were into PAD District I. Citgo Petroleum Corp., Exxon Corp. and Amerada Hess Corp. were the leading importers of unfinished oils during 1984. Together these three companies accounted for more than half of all U.S. imports of unfinished oils. Three-fourths of the imports in 1984 were from Western Hemisphere countries.

Imports of Other Products Rising

During 1984, gross imports of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) averaged 0.2 million barrels per day, an increase of 3 percent from 1 year earlier, and 21 percent higher than in 1977. Demand averaged 1.6 million barrels per day during 1984, up 4 percent from 1983. Gross imports satisfied 12 percent of the demand in 1984. Supply sources included Canada, Mexico, and other countries. Most LPG imports were destined for use in PAD District II.

Gross imports of all other petroleum products (including gasoline blending components, pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol) averaged 0.3 million barrels per day during 1984, nearly double the comparable 1983 level and the third consecutive yearly increase. Imports of gasoline blending components averaged 79,000 barrels per day during 1984, more than three times the level in 1981 when the Energy Information Administration began collecting these data. The higher levels of imports of the gasoline blending components and other petroleum products resulted from increasing demand for these products as economic conditions improved.

Figure 3. Exports of Crude Oil, by PAD District, 1977 - 1984



Sources: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1981 through 1983, DOE/EIA-0340, and precedent publications, and "Petroleum Supply Monthly," December 1984, DOE/EIA-0109(84/12).

Crude Oil Exports Increasing

During 1984, exports of crude oils to U.S. possessions and exchanged on a "barrel-for-barrel" basis with adjacent countries,[10] averaged 0.2 million barrels per day, an increase of 10 percent from 1 year earlier (Table 4). Exports to the U.S. Virgin Islands increased 16 percent from the 1983 level and accounted for more than half of all U.S. exports of crude oil. The volumes of crude oils exchanged with Canadian companies has fallen steadily from the 1980 high of 84,000 barrels per day to the 1984 level of 16,000 barrels per day. More than 90 percent of the U.S. crude oil shipments to foreign destinations in 1984 were from PAD District V (Figure 3).

[10]See footnote 5.

Table 4. Crude Oil Exports, 1977-1984
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Destination	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Canada	45	79	71	84	45	36	19	16
Puerto Rico	1	38	[1]163	69	54	72	29	22
U.S. Virgin Islands	4	41		129	124	113	98	114
Other[2]	(s)	0		6	4	15	19	30
Total	50	158	235	287	228	236	164	181

[1]Includes shipments to Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.
[2]Guam and Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: All 1984 data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981 through 1983, DOE/EIA-0340, and precedent publications, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, December 1984, DOE/EIA-0109(84-12).

Exports of Petroleum Products Declining

Total exports of refined petroleum products declined to an average of 0.5 million barrels per day during 1984, down 6 percent from 1 year earlier (Table 5). The current downtrend follows the steady increase in exports of these feedstocks and fuels through the late 1970's and early 1980's that peaked at 0.6 million barrels per day in 1982.

Petroleum companies in PAD Districts III and V accounted for the majority of the overseas sales; only minor quantities were exported from the remaining regions of the United States (Figure 4). Most of the decline in 1984 exports occurred in PAD District III.

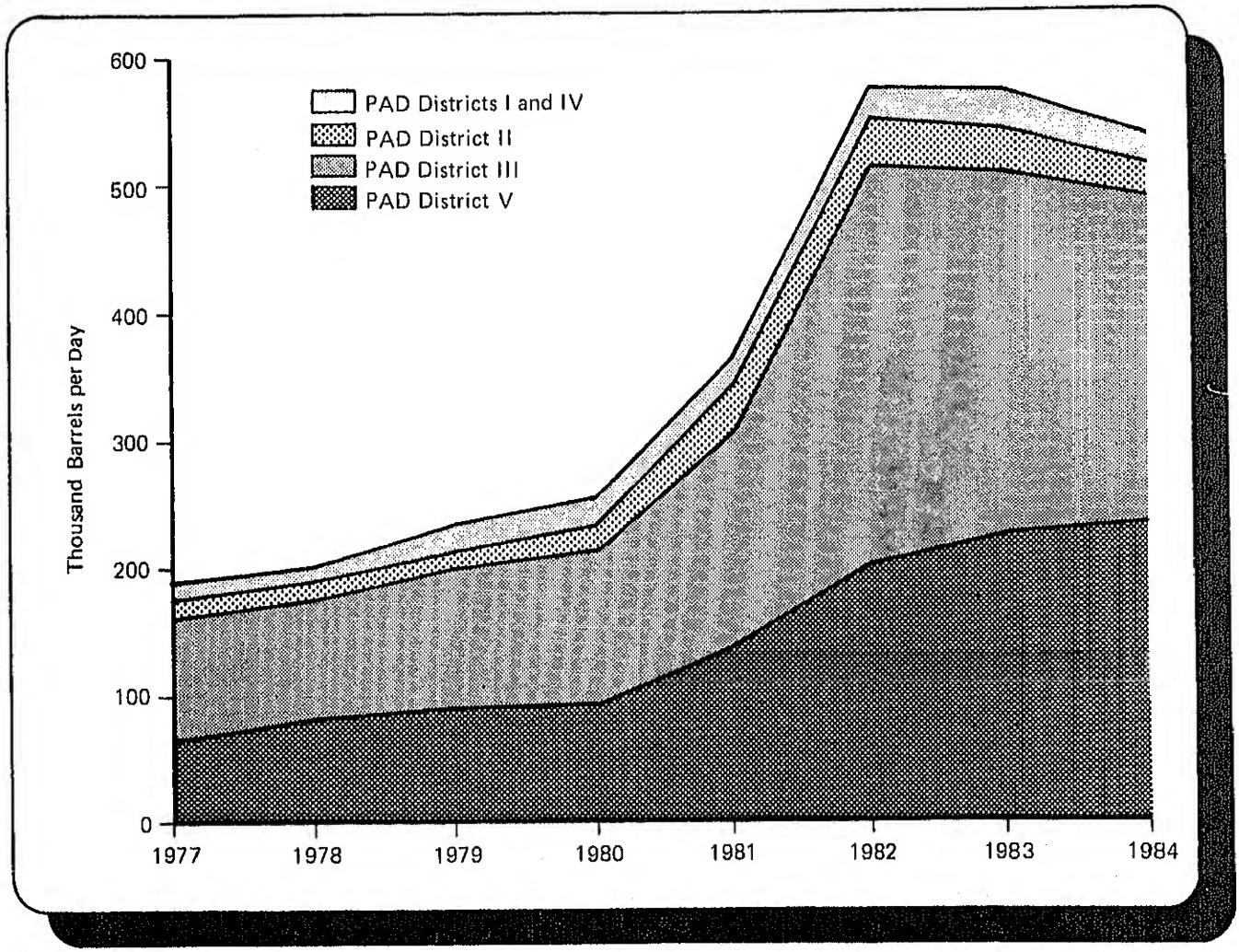
Japan, the Netherlands, and Italy were the leading importers of U.S. petroleum coke during 1984. The leading destinations for U.S. shipments of residual fuel oils were Japan, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Netherlands Antilles.

Outlook

While significant changes have occurred in quantities and qualities of net imports of petroleum during recent years, foreign supplies of petroleum have been important in meeting U.S. energy demand. Net imports of petroleum were at their highest level in 2 years during 1984. They are expected to continue as a major source of supply for U.S. energy consumers, but to decline slightly in 1985 to about 4.6 million barrels per day as continued energy conservation, efficiency improvements, and fuel switching combine with slower economic growth to reduce petroleum demand."

"Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, Quarterly Projections, January 1985, DOE/EIA-0202 (85/1Q).

Figure 4. Exports of Petroleum Products, by PAD District, 1977-1984



Sources: Energy Information Administration, "Petroleum Supply Annual," 1981 through 1983, DOE/EIA-0340, and precedent publications, and "Petroleum Supply Monthly," December 1984, DOE/EIA-0109(84/12).

Table 5. Petroleum Product Exports, 1977-1984
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Distillate Fuel Oil	LPG's	Petroleum Coke	Residual Fuel Oil	Other	Total
1977.....	1	18	102	6	66	193
1978.....	3	20	111	13	57	204
1979.....	3	15	146	9	64	237
1980.....	3	21	136	33	65	258
1981.....	5	42	138	118	64	367
1982.....	74	65	156	209	75	579
1983.....	64	73	195	185	58	575
1984.....	51	48	193	190	58	541

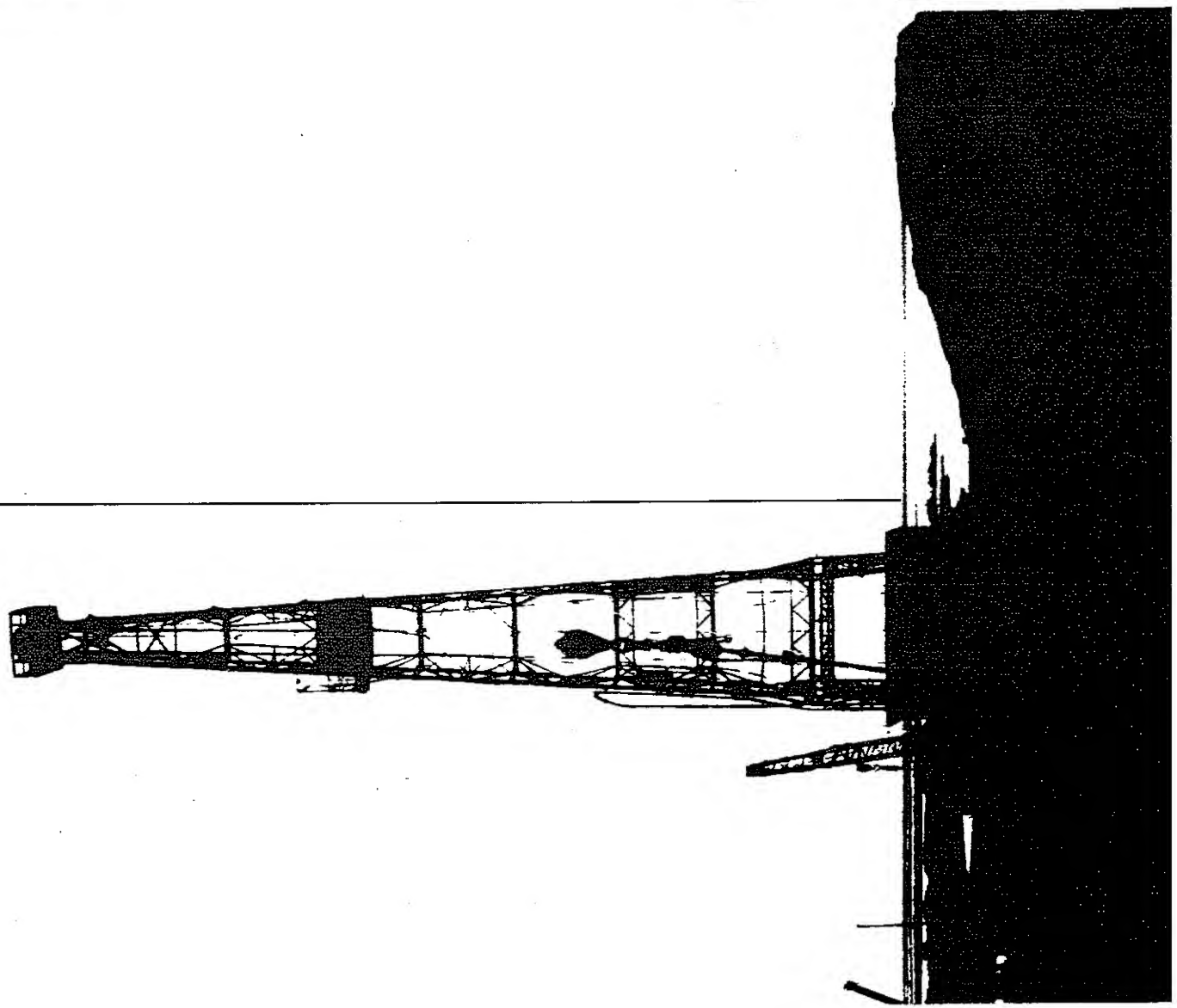
Note: All 1984 data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981 through 1983, DOE/EIA-0340, and precedent publications, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, December 1984, DOE/EIA-0109(84/12).

Crude oil price reductions by OPEC members early in 1985 could result in higher U.S. imports of crude oils from these countries during the year relative to imports from various non-OPEC sources. However, these pricing actions are not expected to increase the overall level of crude oil imports. OPEC reportedly will continue to restrict the level of production to 16 million barrels per day during 1985, but apparently members will rely on market conditions to determine selling prices for the various crude oils exported.[12]

A number of new foreign petroleum export refineries are scheduled to begin production in the near future. It is estimated that the OPEC export refineries may reach production rates as high as 9 million barrels per day by 1990,[13] and at least 2 million barrels per day will be exportable surplus.[14] Most of the products from these refineries may be destined for Asian and European markets. However, as distillate fuel oils, motor gasolines, and other light petroleum products from these plants become available to the United States and other consuming countries, there may be significant impact on the U.S. refining industry.

[12]"OPEC Decides to Lower Prices, Discard $29-a-Barrel Benchmark," *The Wall Street Journal*, January 31, 1985.
[13]OPEC Refineries Stir 2 U.S. Studies, *The New York Times*, November 14, 1984.
[14]Arab Product Drive Seen Likely to Peak Before 1990, *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, December 10, 1984.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview

	Field Production			Stock Withdrawal[2]			Ending Stocks[3]
	Total Domestic[4]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil[5]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[5] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**11**	**-146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974 Average	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**-62**	**-117**	**16,653**	**[8] 1,074**
1975 Average	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**[8] -17**	**[8] -145**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976 Average	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**-39**	**96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977 Average	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**-170**	**-378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978 Average	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**-78**	**172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979 Average	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**-148**	**-25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980 Average	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**-98**	**-42**	**17,056**	**[8] 1,392**
1981 Average	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	**[8] -290**	**[8] 130**	**16,058**	**1,484**
1982 Average	**10,252**	**8,649**	**1,550**	**-136**	**283**	**15,296**	**[8] 1,430**
1983 January	10,331	8,697	1,580	[8] -499	[8] 772	14,722	1,452
February	10,388	8,758	1,575	-320	1,113	14,792	1,430
March	10,279	8,700	1,541	83	1,810	15,541	1,372
April	10,322	8,776	1,506	-402	308	14,692	1,374
May	10,190	8,631	1,493	-15	-602	14,505	1,394
June	10,261	8,667	1,523	-122	-276	15,289	1,405
July	10,228	8,636	1,539	233	-909	15,019	1,426
August	10,284	8,679	1,562	-796	-271	15,480	1,460
September	10,447	8,784	1,602	-239	-621	15,506	1,485
October	10,434	8,771	1,604	-274	-442	14,962	1,508
November	10,461	8,770	1,641	114	-182	15,500	1,510
December	9,983	8,397	1,544	-329	2,133	16,726	1,454
Average	**10,299**	**8,688**	**1,559**	**-214**	**234**	**15,231**	
1984 January	10,282	8,659	1,585	-342	1,085	16,726	1,430
February	10,410	8,726	1,629	186	-1,353	15,389	1,464
March	10,354	8,718	1,588	-2	643	16,017	1,444
April	10,347	8,688	1,616	-565	-128	15,484	1,465
May	10,415	8,752	1,610	-616	-422	15,566	1,497
June	10,398	8,743	1,612	-95	-77	15,687	1,502
July	10,487	8,769	1,649	-184	-184	15,547	1,514
August	10,476	8,781	1,663	250	185	16,130	1,500
September	10,464	8,759	1,666	266	-736	15,315	1,514
October	10,549	8,847	1,648	-798	-211	15,631	1,545
November	10,558	8,846	1,680	-166	-176	15,602	1,556
December*	10,478	8,797	1,649	R -255	R 275	R 15,353	R 1,555
Average	**10,435**	**8,757**	**1,633**	**-196**	**-83**	**15,708**	
1985 January**	NA	8,929	NA	*133*	*1,407*	*16,193*	*1,495*

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[3] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[4] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
[5] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[6] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[7] Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
[8] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
Footnotes continued on following page.

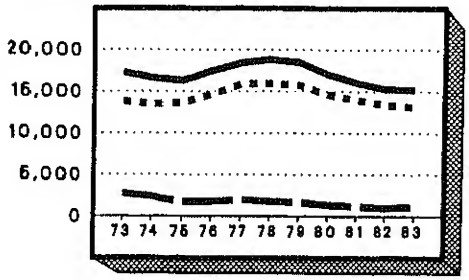
Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

	Imports			Exports			
	Total	Crude Oil[6]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net[7] Imports
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974 Average	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975 Average	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976 Average	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977 Average	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978 Average	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979 Average	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980 Average	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 Average	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 January	4,438	2,964	1,474	973	117	856	3,464
February	3,726	2,267	1,459	865	262	603	2,861
March	3,690	2,290	1,400	801	174	627	2,889
April	4,727	3,118	1,609	809	88	721	3,918
May	5,089	3,360	1,729	848	280	568	4,241
June	5,326	3,577	1,749	774	144	630	4,552
July	5,741	3,871	1,870	571	145	426	5,170
August	6,159	4,227	1,933	663	172	491	5,496
September	6,129	4,210	1,919	684	177	507	5,445
October	5,258	3,446	1,812	576	140	436	4,682
November	5,210	3,337	1,873	679	186	494	4,531
December	5,033	3,213	1,820	639	95	544	4,394
Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 January	5,347	3,029	2,318	575	153	422	4,772
February	5,643	2,952	2,691	582	185	397	5,061
March	5,253	3,455	1,798	840	236	605	4,413
April	5,319	3,417	1,902	655	172	483	4,664
May	5,916	3,927	1,989	766	219	548	5,150
June	5,304	3,410	1,893	864	222	642	4,440
July	5,387	3,646	1,741	536	108	429	4,851
August	5,036	3,244	1,793	732	190	542	4,305
September	5,173	3,294	1,880	664	162	502	4,510
October	5,767	3,751	2,016	599	141	458	5,167
November	5,534	3,552	1,983	854	202	652	4,680
December*	R 4,909	R 3,126	R 1,783	986	185	801	3,924
Average	**5,381**	**3,402**	**1,979**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,660**
1985 January**	*4,369*	*2,924*	*1,445*	NA	NA	NA	NA

Footnotes continued.
* See Explanatory Note 9.1.
** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.
R = Revised data. NA = Not available.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

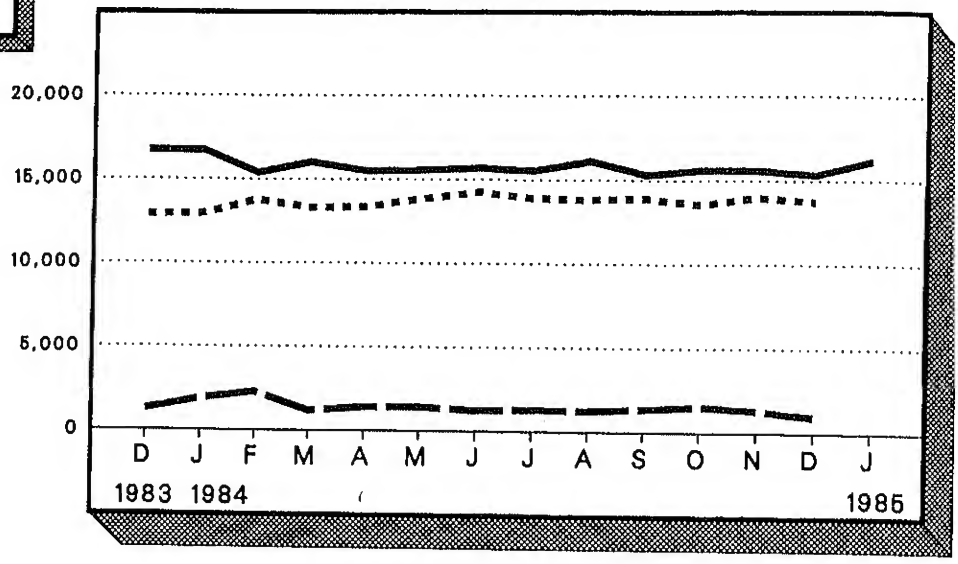
Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

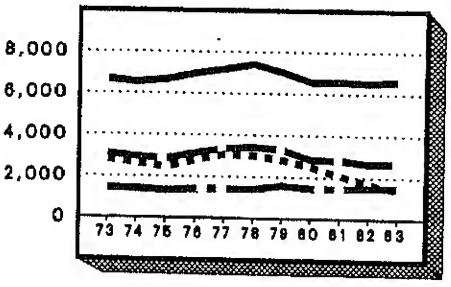
Legend
Petroleum Product Supplied
Refinery Production
Net Petroleum Product Imports



Monthly

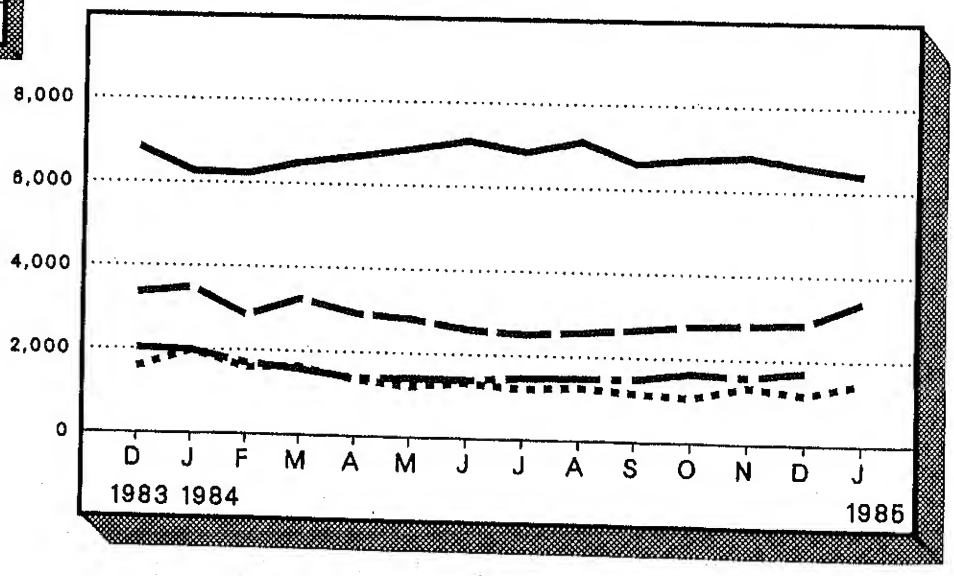
Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

Legend
Motor Gasoline
Distillate Fuel Oil
Residual Fuel Oil
LPG[1]

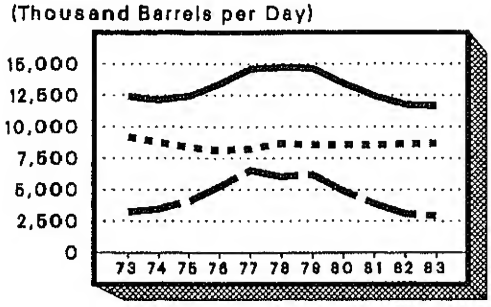


Monthly

[1] Liquefied Petroleum Gases

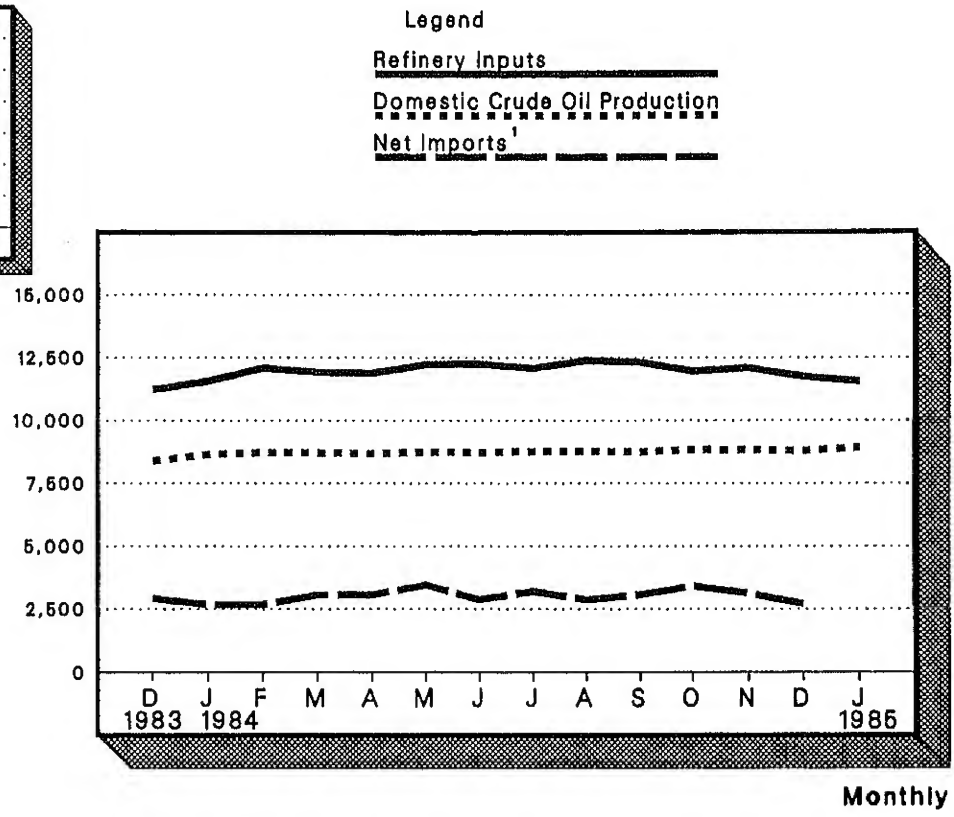
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Annual

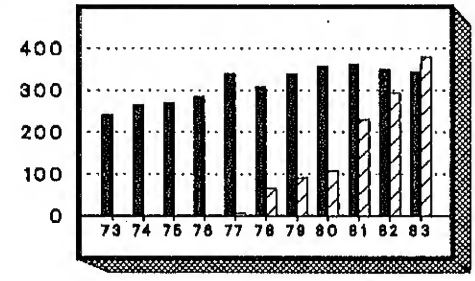
[1] Excludes SPR Imports



Monthly

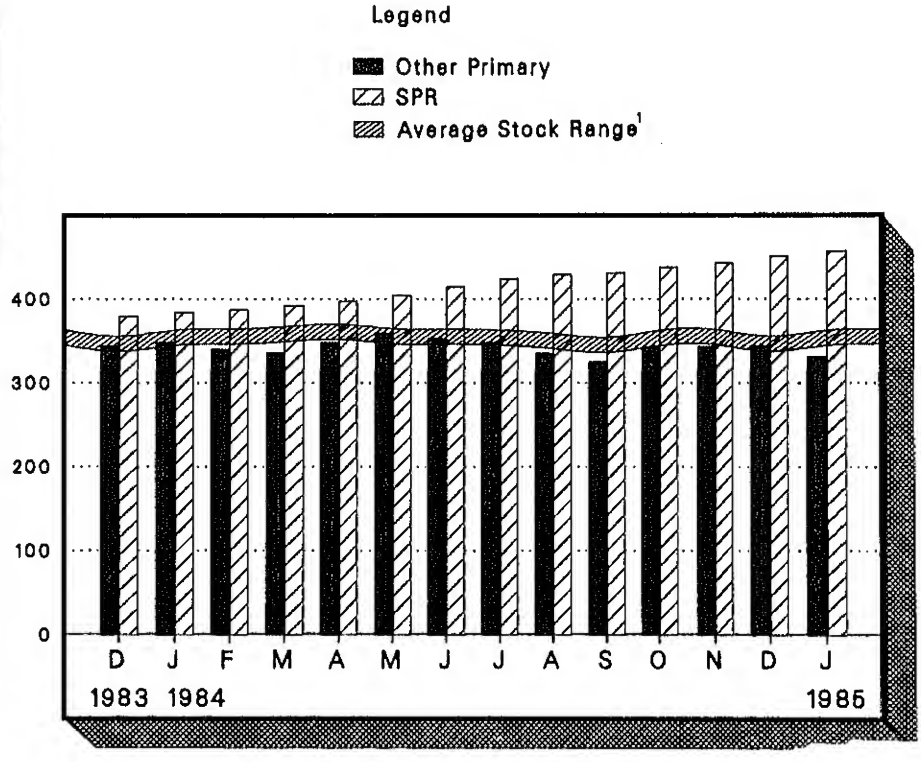
Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

[1] Level and width of Average Stock Range for other primary crude oil is based on 3 years of data, Jul. 81-Jun. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.



Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition

	Supply							
	Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal[3]		
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR[4]	Other	SPR[4]	Other	Unaccounted for Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	9,208	198	3,244		3,244		11	3
1974 Average	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62	-25
1975 Average	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-17	17
1976 Average	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-39	77
1977 Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150	-6
1978 Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	-57
1979 Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	-11
1980 Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	34
1981 Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	[6] 46	83
1982 Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	38	71
1983 January	8,697	1,732	2,964	219	2,746	-219	[6] -280	170
February	8,758	1,717	2,267	197	2,070	-197	-123	262
March	8,700	1,732	2,290	201	2,089	-184	267	31
April	8,776	1,721	3,118	205	2,913	-197	-205	98
May	8,631	1,662	3,360	289	3,071	-293	278	169
June	8,667	1,687	3,577	190	3,387	-188	66	370
July	8,636	1,715	3,871	274	3,597	-264	497	-167
August	8,679	1,697	4,227	350	3,876	-358	-438	281
September	8,784	1,738	4,210	309	3,901	-307	68	-30
October	8,771	1,733	3,446	202	3,244	-201	-73	44
November	8,770	1,720	3,337	171	3,166	-135	250	34
December	8,397	1,711	3,213	193	3,020	-252	-78	117
Average	**8,688**	**1,714**	**3,329**	**234**	**3,096**	**-234**	**20**	**114**
1984 January	8,659	1,741	3,029	200	2,829	-173	-169	451
February	8,726	1,740	2,952	85	2,868	-96	282	487
March	8,718	1,740	3,455	148	3,307	-147	145	66
April	8,688	1,725	3,417	170	3,247	-170	-396	590
May	8,752	1,793	3,927	246	3,681	-245	-371	463
June	8,743	1,792	3,410	309	3,101	-309	214	490
July	8,769	1,769	3,646	329	3,317	-328	144	25
August	8,781	1,725	3,244	180	3,064	-179	429	383
September	8,759	1,725	3,294	53	3,240	-53	320	234
October	8,847	1,708	3,751	187	3,564	-231	-567	385
November	8,846	1,707	3,552	219	3,332	-160	-6	135
December*	8,797	1,658	R 3,126	R 229	R 2,897	R -241	R -14	340
Average	**8,757**	**1,735**	**3,402**	**197**	**3,206**	**-195**	**-1**	**336**
1985 January**	8,929	1,788	*2,924*	*265*	*2,658*	*-236*	*369*	NA

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[5] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
[6] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition (continued)

	Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks[2]		
	Crude Used Directly[5]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]	Total Crude Oil	SPR[4]	Other Primary
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 Average	**-19**	**13**	**12,431**	**2**	**NA**	**242**		**242**
1974 Average	**-15**	**13**	**12,133**	**3**	**NA**	**265**		**265**
1975 Average	**-17**	**13**	**12,442**	**6**	**NA**	**271**		**271**
1976 Average	**-18**	**15**	**13,416**	**8**	**NA**	**285**		**285**
1977 Average	**-14**	**16**	**14,602**	**50**	**NA**	**348**	**7**	**340**
1978 Average	**-14**	**16**	**14,739**	**158**	**NA**	**376**	**67**	**309**
1979 Average	**-13**	**16**	**14,648**	**235**	**NA**	**430**	**91**	**339**
1980 Average	**-13**	**15**	**13,481**	**287**	**NA**	[6] **466**	**108**	[6] **358**
1981 Average	**-58**	**5**	**12,470**	**228**	**NA**	**594**	**230**	**363**
1982 Average	**-59**	**3**	**11,774**	**236**	**NA**	[6] **644**	**294**	**350**
1983 January	NA	2	11,143	117	71	660	301	360
February	NA	3	10,633	262	71	669	306	363
March	NA	2	10,859	174	70	667	312	355
April	NA	2	11,433	88	68	679	318	361
May	NA	1	11,800	280	63	679	327	353
June	NA	(s)	12,284	144	64	683	332	351
July	NA	2	12,360	145	65	676	341	335
August	NA	1	12,152	172	64	700	352	349
September	NA	1	12,482	177	66	708	361	347
October	NA	1	11,782	140	63	716	367	349
November	NA	2	12,004	186	64	713	371	341
December	NA	1	11,234	95	67	723	379	344
Average	**NA**	**2**	**11,685**	**164**	**66**			
1984 January	NA	1	11,579	153	64	733	384	348
February	NA	1	12,100	185	65	727	387	340
March	NA	2	11,936	236	62	728	392	336
April	NA	(s)	11,893	172	64	744	397	348
May	NA	2	12,243	219	62	764	404	359
June	NA	2	12,263	222	61	766	414	353
July	NA	1	12,087	108	60	772	424	348
August	NA	1	12,403	190	63	764	429	335
September	NA	-2	12,327	162	66	756	431	325
October	NA	-1	11,976	141	69	781	438	343
November	NA	-1	12,103	202	62	786	443	343
December*	NA	(s)	R 11,758	185	64	R 794	451	R 344
Average	**NA**	**1**	**12,055**	**181**	**64**			
1985 January**	NA	NA	*11,565*	NA	NA	*788*	*457*	*331*

Footnotes continued.
* See Explanatory Note 9.2.
** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.
R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

	Imports from OPEC Sources[1]										
	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC[2]	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC[3]
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973 Average	**136**	**164**	**486**	**71**	**213**	**223**	**459**	**1,135**	**106**	**2,993**	**915**
1974 Average	**190**	**4**	**461**	**74**	**300**	**469**	**713**	**979**	**88**	**3,280**	**752**
1975 Average	**282**	**232**	**715**	**117**	**390**	**280**	**762**	**702**	**122**	**3,601**	**1,383**
1976 Average	**432**	**453**	**1,230**	**254**	**539**	**298**	**1,025**	**700**	**134**	**5,066**	**2,424**
1977 Average	**559**	**723**	**1,380**	**335**	**541**	**535**	**1,143**	**690**	**287**	**6,193**	**3,185**
1978 Average	**649**	**654**	**1,144**	**385**	**573**	**555**	**919**	**645**	**226**	**5,751**	**2,963**
1979 Average	**636**	**658**	**1,356**	**281**	**420**	**304**	**1,080**	**690**	**212**	**5,637**	**3,056**
1980 Average	**488**	**554**	**1,261**	**172**	**348**	**9**	**857**	**481**	**130**	**4,300**	**2,551**
1981 Average	**311**	**319**	**1,129**	**81**	**366**	**0**	**620**	**406**	**90**	**3,323**	**1,848**
1982 Average	**170**	**26**	**552**	**92**	**248**	**35**	**514**	**412**	**97**	**2,146**	**854**
1983 January	207	0	282	47	255	43	186	337	54	1,412	537
February	115	0	214	9	217	0	92	393	28	1,068	338
March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	440	201	1,066	183
April	227	0	162	(s)	210	0	186	523	125	1,432	389
May	286	0	122	12	405	37	385	455	69	1,771	420
June	300	0	188	40	466	38	467	335	138	1,973	528
July	283	0	182	64	464	112	525	434	187	2,251	606
August	378	0	448	52	433	213	464	511	230	2,728	903
September	423	0	587	21	501	86	324	432	221	2,595	1,084
October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108	938
November	184	0	545	56	302	21	215	452	135	1,910	807
December	144	0	569	45	294	9	329	415	163	1,969	826
Average	**240**	**0**	**337**	**30**	**338**	**48**	**302**	**422**	**144**	**1,862**	**632**
1984 January	242	0	463	114	278	0	243	547	51	1,939	828
February	348	0	324	33	267	0	244	481	174	1,871	723
March	283	0	307	112	284	67	260	354	127	1,792	717
April	280	0	320	95	221	0	288	581	158	1,944	734
May	456	0	329	240	460	0	289	621	242	2,657	1,131
June	284	0	411	46	415	0	243	574	139	2,112	806
July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	536	242	2,237	946
August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	487	216	2,021	993
September	343	0	159	113	333	17	160	689	147	1,961	672
October	333	0	287	114	436	0	208	578	115	2,070	754
November	295	0	183	124	409	24	163	536	173	1,907	665
December	220	0	210	211	314	12	159	449	174	1,750	725
Average	**318**	**0**	**322**	**117**	**342**	**10**	**214**	**536**	**163**	**2,023**	**809**

[1] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.
[2] Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
[3] Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources [4]										
	Baha-mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether-lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973 Average	**174**	**1,325**	**16**	**585**	**255**	**15**	**99**	**329**	**465**	**3,263**	**6,256**
1974 Average	**164**	**1,070**	**8**	**511**	**251**	**8**	**90**	**391**	**340**	**2,832**	**6,112**
1975 Average	**152**	**846**	**71**	**332**	**242**	**14**	**90**	**406**	**300**	**2,454**	**6,056**
1976 Average	**118**	**599**	**87**	**275**	**274**	**31**	**88**	**422**	**353**	**2,247**	**7,313**
1977 Average	**171**	**517**	**179**	**211**	**289**	**126**	**105**	**466**	**550**	**2,614**	**8,807**
1978 Average	**160**	**467**	**318**	**229**	**253**	**180**	**94**	**429**	**484**	**2,613**	**8,363**
1979 Average	**147**	**538**	**439**	**231**	**190**	**202**	**92**	**431**	**548**	**2,819**	**8,456**
1980 Average	**78**	**455**	**533**	**225**	**176**	**176**	**88**	**388**	**491**	**2,609**	**6,909**
1981 Average	**74**	**447**	**522**	**197**	**133**	**375**	**62**	**327**	**534**	**2,672**	**5,996**
1982 Average	**65**	**482**	**685**	**175**	**112**	**456**	**50**	**316**	**627**	**2,968**	**5,113**
1983 January	68	534	849	228	73	314	40	299	621	3,026	4,438
February	92	586	722	183	81	193	50	192	558	2,658	3,726
March	86	488	775	187	78	240	43	162	565	2,624	3,690
April	174	454	981	216	85	421	20	183	759	3,295	4,727
May	135	518	944	153	108	484	42	235	699	3,318	5,089
June	137	586	830	173	120	440	48	262	757	3,353	5,326
July	69	634	849	198	107	369	37	364	864	3,490	5,741
August	144	542	906	197	90	461	40	313	738	3,431	6,159
September	148	533	849	261	82	475	33	307	845	3,534	6,129
October	171	532	771	172	106	414	48	357	580	3,151	5,258
November	148	556	726	144	110	334	55	427	801	3,300	5,210
December	127	604	710	153	113	429	22	278	628	3,063	5,033
Average	**125**	**547**	**826**	**189**	**96**	**382**	**40**	**282**	**701**	**3,189**	**5,051**
1984 January	152	624	705	277	54	382	53	390	772	3,408	5,347
February	142	620	747	288	77	338	58	418	1,083	3,772	5,643
March	88	726	707	169	93	400	34	247	996	3,460	5,253
April	88	691	859	207	91	282	37	257	863	3,375	5,319
May	31	715	675	192	57	418	38	336	796	3,259	5,916
June	50	499	732	234	104	318	53	268	934	3,192	5,304
July	14	574	738	99	120	362	27	292	924	3,150	5,387
August	57	551	621	205	98	388	34	236	826	3,015	5,036
September	101	537	762	133	103	490	38	245	803	3,213	5,173
October	152	685	827	112	122	486	37	321	955	3,697	5,767
November	88	637	822	174	115	544	44	283	921	3,628	5,534
December	75	690	684	141	98	337	46	235	853	3,160	4,909
Average	**86**	**629**	**739**	**185**	**94**	**396**	**42**	**294**	**893**	**3,358**	**5,381**

Footnotes continued.

[4] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

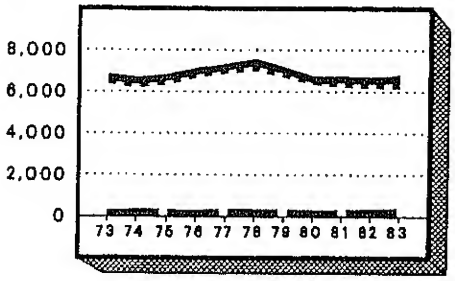
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

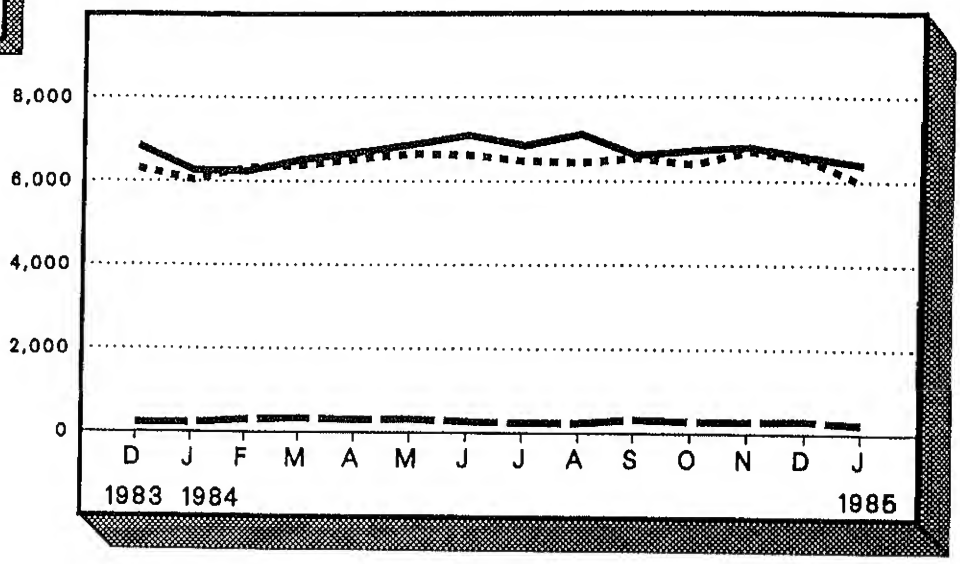
Source: See the last page of this section.

Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



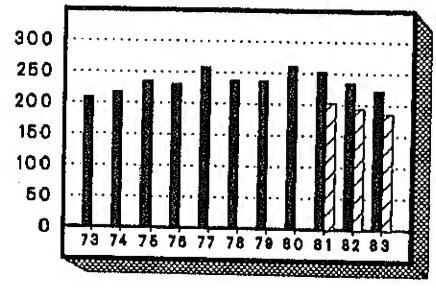
Annual



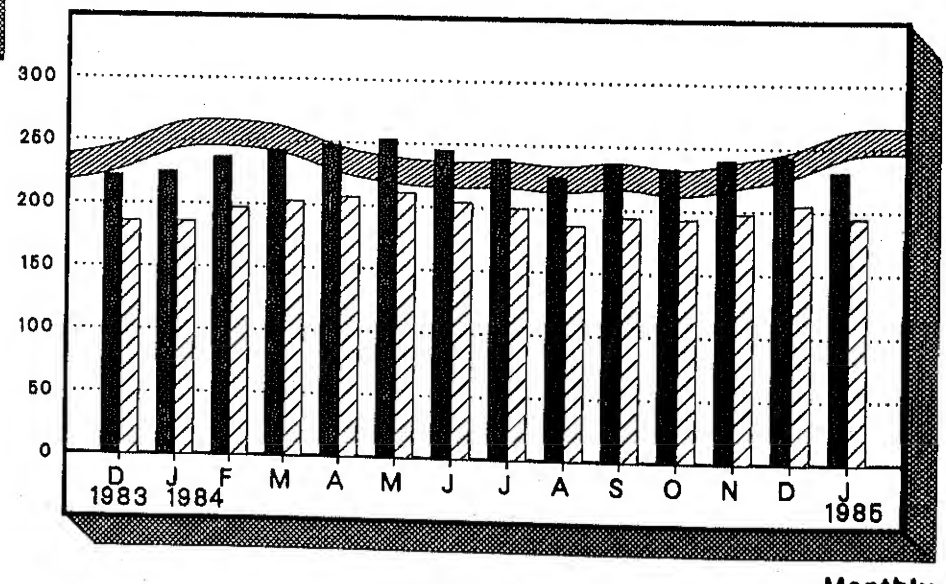
Monthly

Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual



Monthly

[1] Includes motor [illegible]

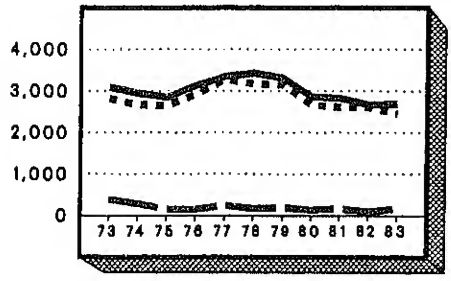
Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[1]	
		Total Production	Imports[2]	Stock Withdrawal[2,3]	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline[5]	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded[4]	Unleaded		
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	[6] 218	
1975	Average	6,520	184	[6] -28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	Average	6,852	181	2	0	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	[6] 261	
1981	Average[7]	6,405	157	[6] 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
1982	Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	[6] 235	
1983	January	6,065	153	[6] -167	0	6,051	3,364	55.6	250	207
	February	5,848	128	24	0	6,000	3,264	54.4	250	207
	March	5,906	186	768	23	6,836	3,622	53.0	223	183
	April	6,201	255	-3	1	6,452	3,492	54.1	221	183
	May	6,397	305	-83	1	6,617	3,558	53.8	223	185
	June	6,655	277	84	22	6,994	3,792	54.2	223	183
	July	6,707	302	-225	18	6,765	3,746	55.4	231	190
	August	6,537	250	161	13	6,936	3,836	55.3	226	185
	September	6,611	279	-149	14	6,727	3,691	54.9	229	189
	October	6,188	330	72	2	6,588	3,711	56.3	227	187
	November	6,634	269	-298	2	6,603	3,692	55.9	236	196
	December	6,308	224	339	25	6,846	3,966	57.9	222	186
	Average	**6,340**	**247**	**45**	**10**	**6,622**	**3,647**	**55.1**		
1984	January	6,037	233	-1	1	6,268	3,606	57.5	225	186
	February	6,320	303	-384	2	6,237	3,585	57.5	237	197
	March	6,375	343	-197	9	6,512	3,747	57.5	243	203
	April	6,528	308	-153	0	6,682	3,854	57.7	248	207
	May	6,650	329	-106	0	6,873	3,990	58.1	253	211
	June	6,620	272	217	17	7,092	4,210	59.4	245	204
	July	6,481	247	130	9	6,849	4,094	59.8	239	200
	August	6,436	243	437	1	7,114	4,263	59.9	225	187
	September	6,545	333	-263	2	6,614	3,982	60.2	235	194
	October	6,396	293	42	1	6,730	4,074	60.5	233	193
	November	6,705	286	-175	11	6,805	4,243	62.3	240	198
	December*	R 6,513	R 308	R -225	16	R 6,580	4,185	63.6	R 243	R 205
	Average	**6,466**	**291**	**-54**	**6**	**6,698**	**3,987**	**59.5**		
1985	January**	*5,957*	*230*	*214*	NA	*6,396*	NA	NA	*231*	*195*

[1] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[2] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[4] Includes gasohol.
[5] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[6] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
[7] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.
* See Explanatory Note 9.3.
** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.
R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



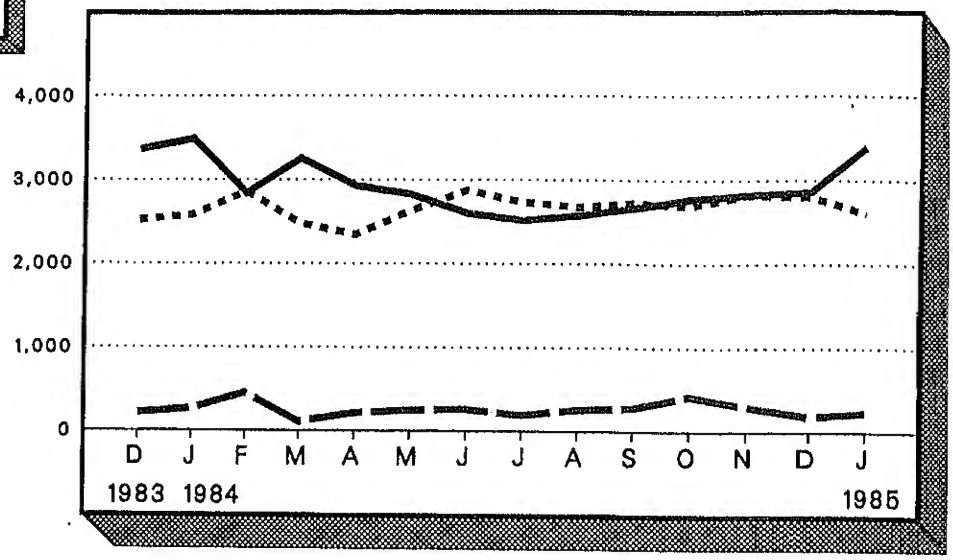
Annual

Legend

Product Supplied

Total Production

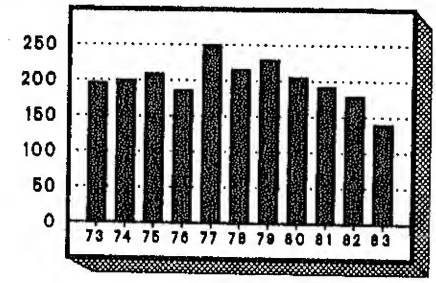
Imports



Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

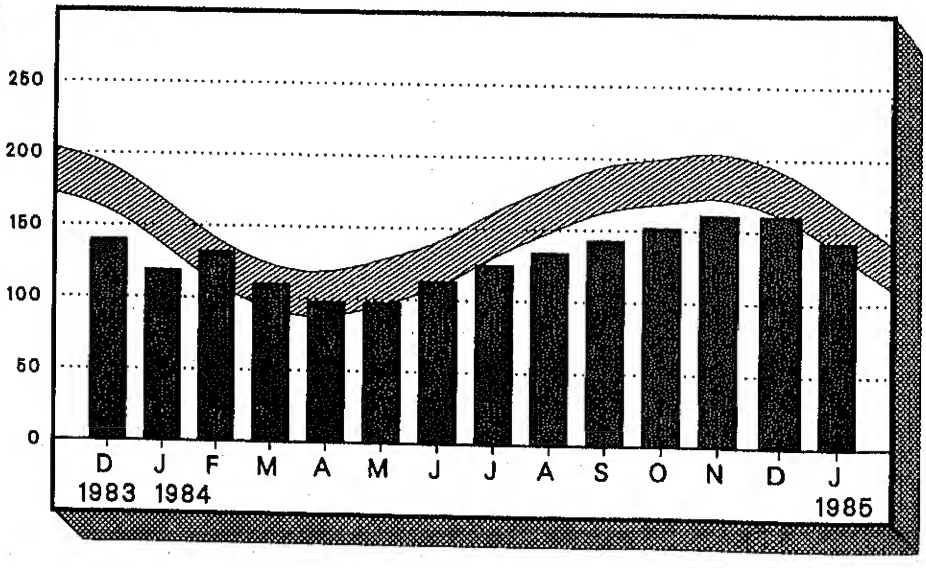
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range[1]



Monthly

[1] Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil is based on 3 years of data, Jul. 81 - Jun. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

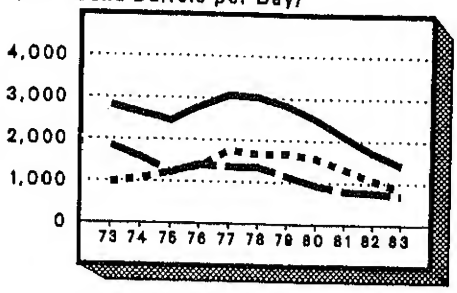
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly[3]	Exports	Products Supplied[3]	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,822**	**392**	**-115**	**2**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974 Average	**2,669**	**289**	**-9**	**2**	**2**	**2,948**	**[4] 200**
1975 Average	**2,654**	**155**	**[4] 40**	**2**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976 Average	**2,924**	**146**	**62**	**1**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977 Average	**3,278**	**250**	**-176**	**1**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978 Average	**3,167**	**173**	**93**	**1**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979 Average	**3,153**	**193**	**-34**	**1**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980 Average	**2,662**	**142**	**64**	**1**	**3**	**2,866**	**[4] 205**
1981 Average[5]	**2,613**	**173**	**[4] 38**	**10**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**
1982 Average	**2,606**	**93**	**35**	**10**	**74**	**2,671**	**[4] 179**
1983 January	2,321	68	[4] 580	NA	173	2,797	168
February	2,135	59	691	NA	105	2,780	148
March	1,993	42	971	NA	59	2,947	118
April	2,171	73	500	NA	47	2,697	103
May	2,444	147	-186	NA	50	2,354	109
June	2,546	179	-161	NA	40	2,524	114
July	2,604	267	-546	NA	55	2,270	131
August	2,615	301	-379	NA	43	2,495	142
September	2,739	259	-386	NA	37	2,575	154
October	2,681	260	-276	NA	55	2,611	163
November	2,680	203	45	NA	54	2,874	161
December	2,522	221	676	NA	54	3,365	140
Average	**2,456**	**174**	**124**	**NA**	**64**	**2,690**	
1984 January	2,585	270	676	NA	40	3,490	119
February	2,864	458	-439	NA	41	2,842	132
March	2,480	115	727	NA	66	3,256	110
April	2,347	220	393	NA	32	2,929	98
May	2,633	252	-10	NA	48	2,827	98
June	2,879	266	-490	NA	53	2,602	113
July	2,736	198	-375	NA	40	2,518	125
August	2,678	263	-291	NA	74	2,575	134
September	2,724	285	-322	NA	22	2,665	143
October	2,692	424	-295	NA	47	2,773	152
November	2,821	308	-281	NA	24	2,824	161
December*	R 2,803	R 190	R -11	NA	120	R 2,862	161
Average	**2,686**	**270**	**-57**	**NA**	**51**	**2,848**	
1985 January**	*2,609*	*238*	*583*	NA	NA	*3,393*	*143*

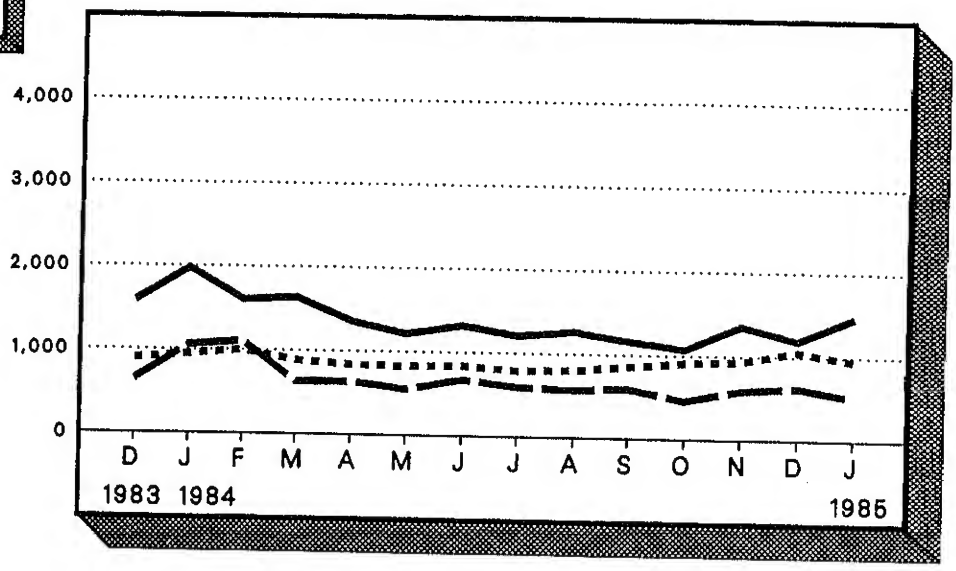
[1] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[3] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.
[4] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
[5] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.
* See Explanatory Note 9.4.
** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.
R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



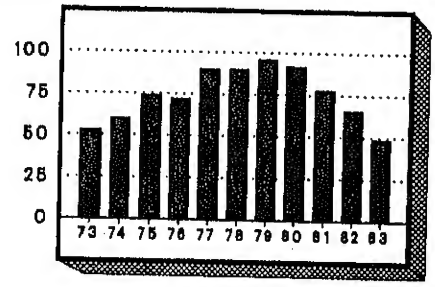
Annual



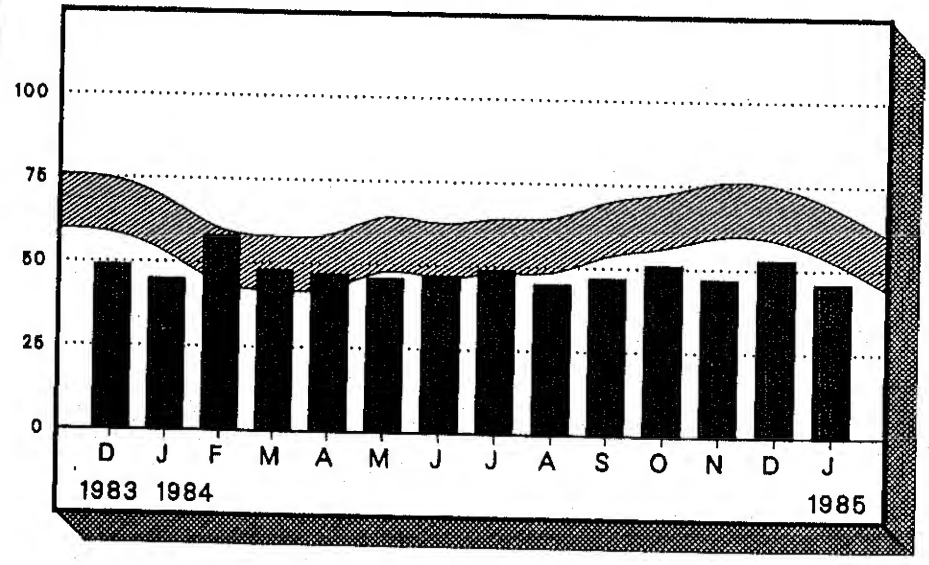
Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual



Monthly

[1] Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual oil is based on 3 years of data, Jul. 81 - Jun. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

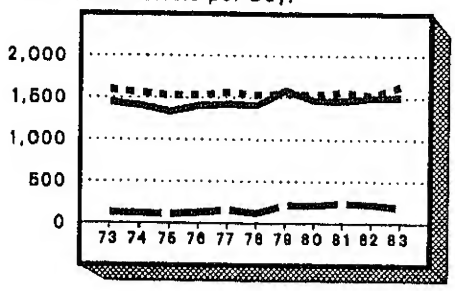
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly[3]	Exports	Products Supplied[3]	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**971**	**1,853**	**5**	**17**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974 Average	**1,070**	**1,587**	**-17**	**13**	**14**	**2,639**	**[4] 60**
1975 Average	**1,235**	**1,223**	**[4] 2**	**15**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976 Average	**1,377**	**1,413**	**5**	**17**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977 Average	**1,754**	**1,359**	**-48**	**13**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978 Average	**1,667**	**1,355**	**-1**	**13**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979 Average	**1,687**	**1,151**	**-15**	**12**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980 Average	**1,580**	**939**	**10**	**12**	**33**	**2,508**	**[4] 92**
1981 Average[5]	**1,321**	**800**	**[4] 37**	**48**	**118**	**2,068**	**78**
1982 Average	**1,070**	**776**	**32**	**48**	**209**	**1,716**	**[4] 66**
1983 January	972	691	[4] 258	NA	294	1,626	61
February	857	647	257	NA	191	1,570	53
March	835	686	227	NA	169	1,579	46
April	941	753	-10	NA	310	1,374	47
May	936	738	-141	NA	190	1,342	51
June	828	677	36	NA	218	1,323	50
July	769	684	-64	NA	90	1,299	52
August	710	739	115	NA	165	1,400	48
September	826	706	-47	NA	134	1,351	50
October	807	638	-50	NA	153	1,243	51
November	845	780	-97	NA	167	1,362	54
December	897	649	182	NA	141	1,587	49
Average	**852**	**699**	**55**	**NA**	**185**	**1,421**	
1984 January	953	1,061	119	NA	151	1,981	45
February	1,003	1,107	-420	NA	87	1,602	58
March	887	633	321	NA	204	1,637	48
April	840	637	9	NA	130	1,357	47
May	829	554	35	NA	200	1,218	46
June	841	676	-17	NA	176	1,324	47
July	792	596	-77	NA	99	1,213	49
August	808	572	146	NA	260	1,266	45
September	861	596	-77	NA	214	1,165	47
October	912	461	-123	NA	174	1,075	51
November	936	588	119	NA	286	1,357	47
December*	R 1,055	R 627	R -193	NA	299	R 1,190	53
Average	**893**	**674**	**-11**	**NA**	**190**	**1,365**	
1985 January**	*951*	*515*	*227*	NA	*225*	*1,468*	*46*

[1] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[3] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.
[4] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
[5] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.
* See Explanatory Note 9.4.
** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.
R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels per Day)



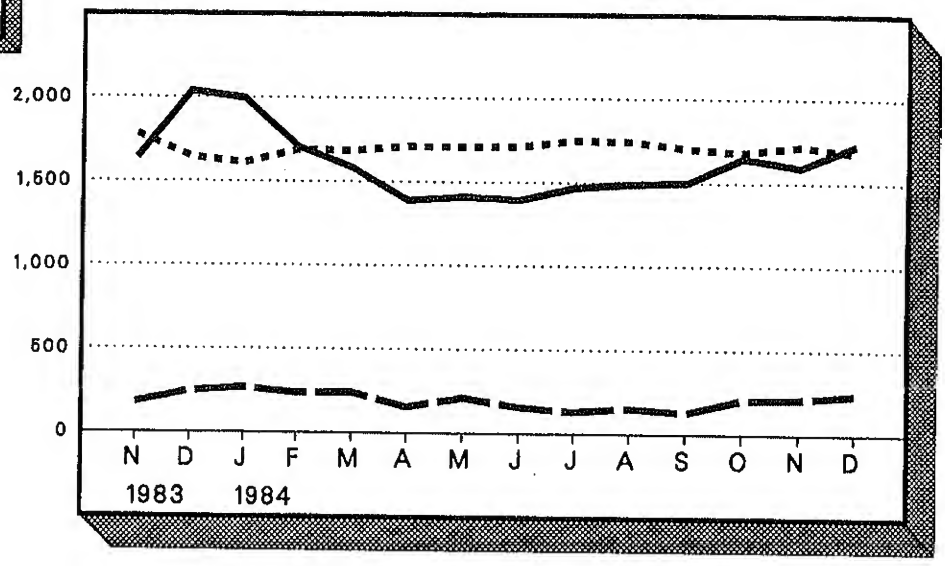
Annual

Legend

Product Supplied

Total Production

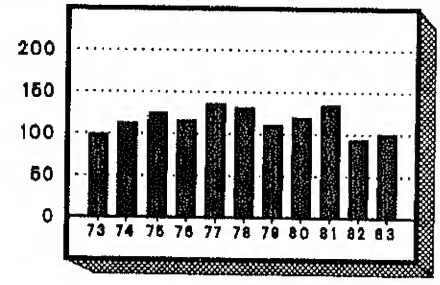
Imports



Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

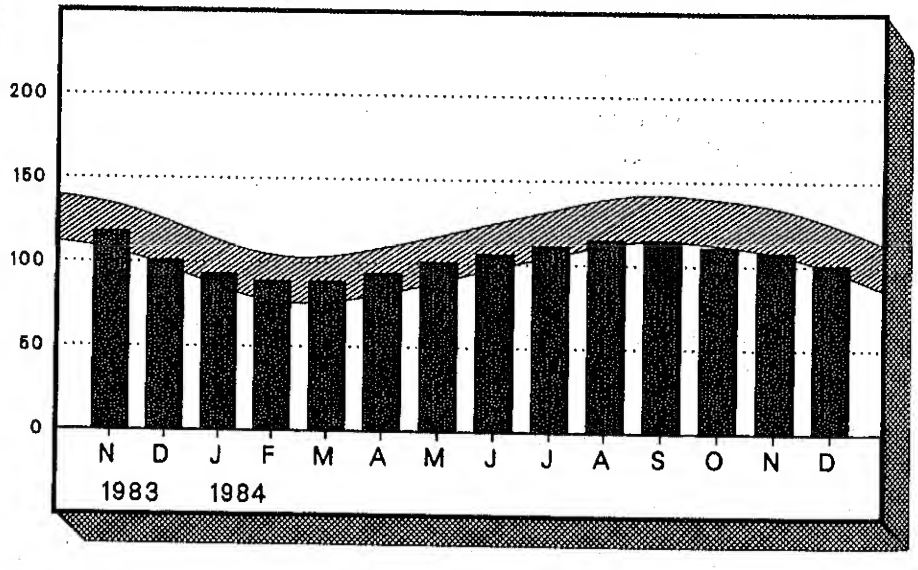
(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend

Average Stock Range[1]



Monthly

[1] Level and width of Average Stock Range for liquefied petroleum gas is based on 3 years of data, Jul 81-Jun 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases[1] Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[2]
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[3]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974 Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	[4] 113
1975 Average	1,527	112	[4] -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976 Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977 Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978 Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979 Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980 Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	[4] 120
1981 Average	1,571	244	[4] -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	[4] 94
1983 January	1,611	240	[4] 520	313	118	1,939	86
February	1,600	305	128	244	76	1,713	82
March	1,543	166	-9	197	127	1,377	82
April	1,607	124	-156	198	116	1,260	87
May	1,613	167	-225	207	84	1,263	94
June	1,664	172	-334	203	59	1,241	104
July	1,656	191	-221	217	55	1,354	111
August	1,586	160	-199	229	29	1,289	117
September	1,705	178	-30	236	86	1,531	118
October	1,688	160	-81	268	32	1,467	120
November	1,785	180	70	362	33	1,640	118
December	1,645	247	575	363	66	2,038	[4] 101
Average	**1,642**	**190**	**4**	**253**	**73**	**1,509**	
1984 January	1,610	269	[4] 470	333	23	1,993	93
February	1,690	237	146	323	41	1,708	89
March	1,685	241	12	289	68	1,581	89
April	1,711	155	-170	253	54	1,389	94
May	1,709	211	-221	244	42	1,412	101
June	1,714	158	-189	237	53	1,394	106
July	1,750	132	-138	232	43	1,469	111
August	1,744	154	-132	241	34	1,491	115
September	1,704	128	-24	283	26	1,499	115
October	1,683	207	137	322	56	1,648	111
November	1,719	212	90	376	52	1,593	108
December*	1,681	237	241	351	82	1,727	101
Average	**1,700**	**195**	**19**	**290**	**48**	**1,576**	

[1] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.
Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.
[2] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[4] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
* See Explanatory Note 9.5.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products[1] Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[2]
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[3]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974 Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	[4] 218
1975 Average	3,424	277	[4] -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976 Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977 Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978 Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979 Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980 Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	[4] 247
1981 Average	3,739	226	[4] 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982 Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	[4] 253
1983 January	3,194	322	[4] -419	588	271	2,239	271
February	3,229	321	12	673	232	2,658	270
March	3,381	319	-147	572	249	2,732	275
April	3,299	404	-24	592	247	2,840	276
May	3,405	374	35	705	242	2,866	275
June	3,610	444	96	717	292	3,144	272
July	3,636	425	148	735	209	3,265	267
August	3,695	482	30	668	242	3,297	266
September	3,792	497	-6	788	236	3,255	266
October	3,578	424	-107	711	195	2,990	270
November	3,568	441	95	912	238	2,957	267
December	3,123	479	361	883	257	2,823	[4] 256
Average	3,460	411	6	712	242	2,923	
1984 January	3,391	486	[4] -177	561	207	2,931	253
February	3,582	586	-256	751	225	2,935	261
March	3,510	466	-218	530	258	2,969	268
April	3,584	582	-207	627	268	3,063	274
May	3,683	642	-118	775	257	3,175	277
June	3,863	521	404	1,229	343	3,213	265
July	3,866	567	278	1,034	238	3,438	257
August	3,855	561	24	648	172	3,621	256
September	3,768	539	-51	712	238	3,306	258
October	3,580	632	30	724	180	3,336	257
November	3,530	592	64	948	281	2,960	255
December*	3,383	421	464	1,054	284	2,931	240
Average	3,633	549	21	799	246	3,158	

[1] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.
[2] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[4] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
* See Explanatory Note 9.6.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual.*

2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual,* and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report.*

3. January 1981 through December 1983: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

4. January 1984 through December 1984: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the Petroleum Supply Monthly. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).

5. January 1985: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).

6. January 1984 through January 1985: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).

Detailed Statistics

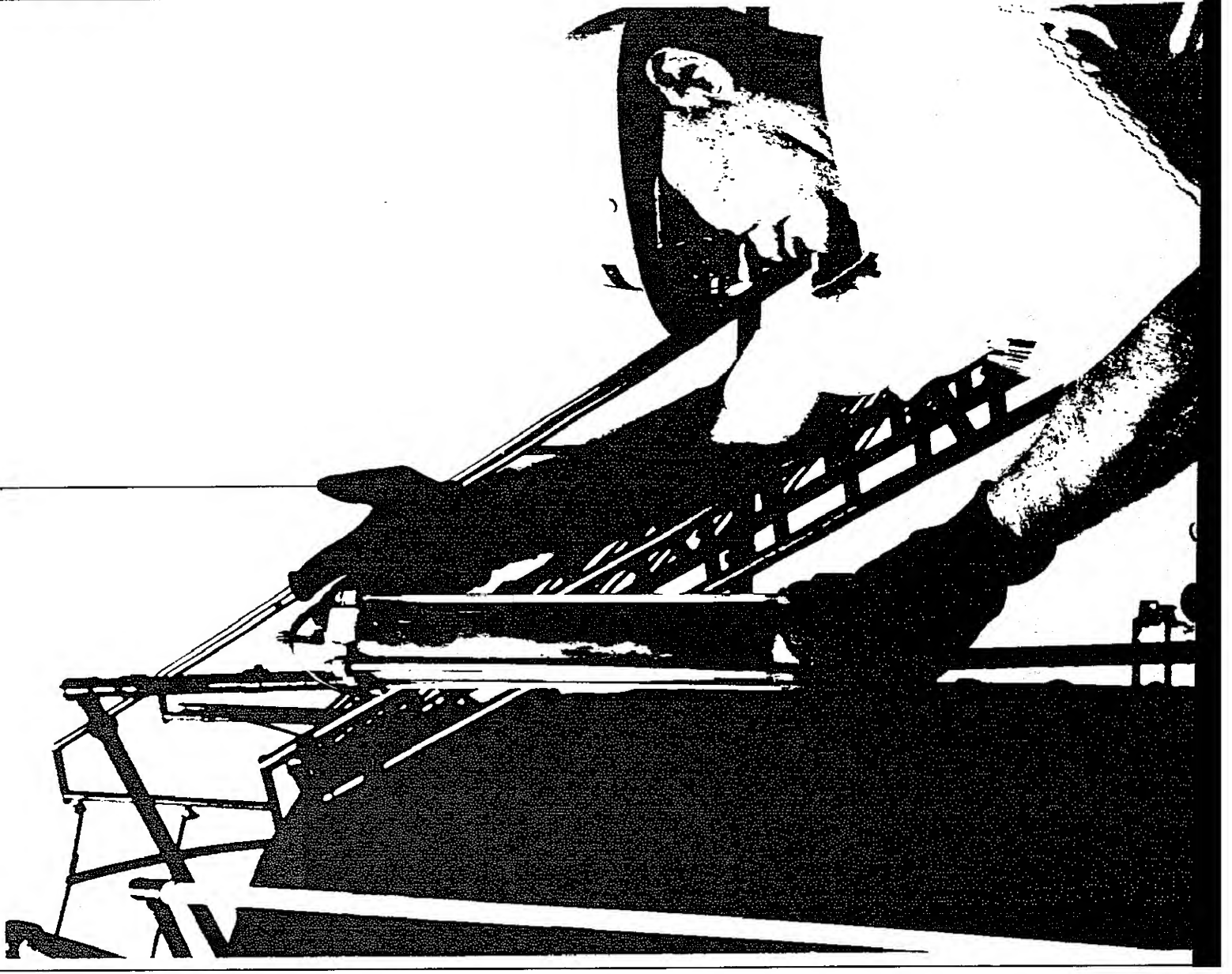


Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, December 1984

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 51,410	1,658	E 635,099	1,735
(2) Lower 48 States	E 221,294	7,139	E 2,570,005	7,022
(3) Total U.S.	E 272,704	8,797	E 3,205,104	8,757
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	89,814	2,897	1,173,256	3,206
(5) SPR Imports	7,099	229	72,038	197
(6) Exports	5,737	185	66,233	181
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	91,176	2,941	1,179,061	3,221
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-7,459	-241	-71,416	-195
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-440	-14	-346	-1
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-2,004	-65	-23,507	-64
(11) Unaccounted for [1]	10,526	340	123,070	336
(12) Total Other Sources	623	20	27,801	76
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	384,503	11,758	4,411,966	12,055
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	51,112	1,649	597,618	1,633
(15) Net Imports [2]	860	28	15,827	43
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [2]	295	10	1,165	3
(17) Total NGPL Supply	52,267	1,687	614,610	1,679
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	15,387	496	12,604	34
(19) Imports	7,279	235	113,133	309
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	990	32	16,428	45
(21) Refinery Processing Gain [1]	18,365	592	203,452	556
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,992	64	23,275	64
(23) Total Other Liquids	44,013	1,420	368,892	1,008
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products [3]	460,803	14,865	5,395,468	14,742
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products [3]				
(25) Imports (Gross)	46,959	1,515	594,398	1,624
(26) Exports	24,657	795	196,878	537
(27) Imports (Net)	22,301	719	397,520	1,086
(28) Total New Supply of Products	483,104	15,584	5,792,987	15,827
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [3]	-7,146	-231	-43,986	-120
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	475,958	15,353	5,749,002	15,708
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	203,975	6,580	2,451,329	6,698
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	88,711	2,862	1,042,370	2,848
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	36,900	1,190	499,504	1,365
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	53,527	1,727	576,701	1,576
(35) Other [4]	90,853	2,931	1,155,823	3,158
(36) Crude Oil	1,992	64	23,275	64
(37) Total Product Supplied	475,958	15,353	5,749,002	15,708
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	343,522	--	343,522	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	450,505	--	450,505	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	93,740	--	93,740	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components [5]	38,676	--	38,676	--
(42) Pentanes Plus	7,600	--	7,600	--
(43) Finished Refined Products [3]	621,036	--	621,036	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,555,079	--	1,555,079	--

1 A balancing item.
2 Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.
3 For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.
4 Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.
5 Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
E = Estimated.
-- Not Applicable.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 272,704	0	96,913	-7,899	10,526	12	364,503	5,737	1,992	794,027
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	51,015	9,971	8,292	7,770	0	0	17,444	2,703	57,001	108,470
Pentanes Plus	8,866	0	1,043	295	0	0	6,567	163	3,474	7,600
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,149	9,971	7,349	7,475	0	0	10,877	2,540	53,527	100,870
Ethane	15,606	287	1,660	2,401	0	0	47	327	19,580	20,378
Propane	16,936	8,776	2,624	2,887	0	0	107	1,653	29,463	57,824
Normal Butane	6,488	851	1,848	2,215	0	0	7,354	397	3,651	13,681
Isobutane	3,119	57	1,218	-28	0	0	3,369	163	833	8,987
Other Liquids	990	0	7,279	15,387	0	0	26,093	0	-2,437	132,416
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	990	0	0	15	0	0	1,005	0	0	299
Unfinished Oils	0	0	5,760	11,887	0	0	17,967	0	-320	93,740
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,519	3,496	0	0	7,133	0	-2,118	38,092
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-11	0	0	-12	0	1	285
Finished Petroleum Products	97	416,434	39,609	-14,621	0	0	0	22,117	419,402	520,166
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	201,898	9,544	-6,976	0	0	0	492	203,975	205,391
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	74,666	4,112	-4,061	0	0	0	492	74,226	92,474
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	127,232	5,432	-2,915	0	0	0	0	129,749	112,917
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	631	1	-114	0	0	0	0	518	2,726
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,681	7	-342	0	0	0	489	5,857	6,861
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	28,857	890	3,297	0	0	0	738	32,306	35,118
Kerosene	2	4,699	633	-1,085	0	0	0	8	4,241	11,876
Distillate Fuel Oil	44	86,860	5,886	-356	0	0	0	3,724	88,711	161,136
Residual Fuel Oil	0	32,711	19,449	-5,998	0	0	0	9,261	36,900	53,214
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	2,928	467	-270	0	0	0	249	2,875	1,923
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	5,695	28	314	0	0	0	139	5,898	1,424
Special Naphthas	0	1,256	1,567	-104	0	0	0	57	2,662	2,951
Lubricants	0	4,266	119	-184	0	0	0	425	3,776	12,724
Waxes	0	431	26	-16	0	0	0	70	371	652
Petroleum Coke	0	12,955	0	162	0	0	0	6,428	6,689	4,839
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	8,278	959	-3,109	0	0	0	2	6,126	17,183
Still Gas	0	16,503	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,503	0
Miscellaneous Products	50	1,785	34	160	0	0	0	35	1,994	2,148
Total	324,806	426,405	152,194	637	10,526	12	408,040	30,557	475,958	1,555,079

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 3,205,104	0	1,245,294	-71,762	123,070	232	4,411,966	66,233	23,275	794,027
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	595,895	133,277	88,203	8,052	0	0	182,756	18,503	624,169	108,470
Pentanes Plus	106,989	0	16,793	1,165	0	0	76,513	966	47,468	7,600
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	488,906	133,277	71,411	6,887	0	0	106,243	17,537	576,701	100,870
Ethane	185,655	7,563	24,417	1,001	0	0	707	1,933	215,997	20,378
Propane	192,632	102,690	24,569	-2,544	0	0	1,363	10,911	305,073	57,824
Normal Butane	74,569	22,977	13,538	6,708	0	0	60,895	3,727	53,171	13,681
Isobutane	36,050	47	8,886	1,722	0	0	43,278	966	2,461	8,987
Other Liquids	16,428	0	113,133	12,604	0	0	215,820	0	-73,655	132,416
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	16,428	0	0	-14	0	0	16,414	0	0	299
Unfinished Oils	0	0	84,163	13,758	0	0	155,546	0	-57,625	93,740
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	28,965	-1,172	0	0	43,839	0	-16,046	38,092
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	6	32	0	0	21	0	17	285
Finished Petroleum Products	1,723	4,880,717	522,987	-50,873	0	0	0	179,341	5,175,213	520,166
Finished Motor Gasoline	501	2,366,233	106,607	-19,896	0	0	0	2,116	2,451,329	205,391
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	333	943,732	48,384	1,610	0	0	0	2,116	991,943	92,474
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	168	1,422,501	58,223	-21,506	0	0	0	0	1,459,386	112,917
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	9,107	603	-435	0	0	0	0	9,275	2,726
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	77,686	4,568	-648	0	0	0	922	80,684	6,861
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	336,462	16,153	-2,750	0	0	0	2,379	347,486	35,118
Kerosene	12	41,843	4,584	-4,016	0	0	0	45	42,378	11,876
Distillate Fuel Oil	497	982,502	98,742	-20,734	0	0	0	18,637	1,042,370	161,136
Residual Fuel Oil	0	326,697	246,617	-4,106	0	0	0	69,704	499,504	53,214
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	42,855	11,935	-211	0	0	0	2,268	52,311	1,923
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	86,396	28	333	0	0	0	5,361	81,395	1,424
Special Naphthas	-50	19,668	20,476	202	0	0	0	787	39,509	2,951
Lubricants	0	58,364	3,676	-649	0	0	0	5,335	56,056	12,724
Waxes	0	5,388	490	125	0	0	0	462	5,541	652
Petroleum Coke	0	160,103	0	642	0	0	0	70,756	89,989	4,839
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	141,405	5,048	1,609	0	0	0	185	147,877	17,183
Still Gas	0	204,954	0	0	0	0	0	0	204,954	0
Miscellaneous Products	763	21,054	3,461	-339	0	0	0	383	24,556	2,148
Total	3,819,150	5,013,994	1,969,617	-101,979	123,070	232	4,810,542	264,077	5,749,002	1,555,079

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,797	0	3,126	-255	340	(s)	11,758	185	64
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,646	322	271	251	0	0	563	87	1,839
Pentanes Plus	286	0	34	10	0	0	212	5	112
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,360	322	237	241	0	0	351	82	1,727
Ethane	503	9	54	77	0	0	2	11	632
Propane	546	283	85	93	0	0	3	53	950
Normal Butane	209	27	60	71	0	0	237	13	118
Isobutane	101	2	39	-1	0	0	109	5	27
Other Liquids	32	0	235	496	0	0	842	0	-79
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	32	0	0	(s)	0	0	32	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	186	383	0	0	580	0	-10
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	49	113	0	0	230	0	-68
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	3	13,433	1,278	-472	0	0	0	713	13,529
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,513	308	-225	0	0	0	16	6,580
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,409	133	-131	0	0	0	16	2,394
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,104	175	-94	0	0	0	0	4,185
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	20	(s)	-4	0	0	0	0	17
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	216	(s)	-11	0	0	0	16	189
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	931	29	106	0	0	0	24	1,042
Kerosene	(s)	152	20	-35	0	0	0	(s)	137
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,802	190	-11	0	0	0	120	2,862
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	627	-193	0	0	0	299	1,190
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	94	15	-9	0	0	0	8	93
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	184	1	10	0	0	0	4	190
Special Naphthas	0	41	51	-3	0	0	0	2	86
Lubricants	0	138	4	-6	0	0	0	14	122
Waxes	0	14	1	-1	0	0	0	2	12
Petroleum Coke	0	418	0	5	0	0	0	207	216
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	267	31	-100	0	0	0	(s)	198
Still Gas	0	532	0	0	0	0	0	0	532
Miscellaneous Products	2	58	1	5	0	0	0	1	64
Total	10,478	13,755	4,909	21	340	(s)	13,163	986	15,353

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - December 1984
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,757	0	3,402	-196	336	1	12,055	181	64
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,628	364	241	22	0	0	499	51	1,705
Pentanes Plus	292	0	46	3	0	0	209	3	130
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,336	364	195	19	0	0	290	48	1,576
Ethane	507	21	67	3	0	0	2	5	590
Propane	526	281	67	-7	0	0	4	30	834
Normal Butane	204	63	37	18	0	0	166	10	145
Isobutane	98	(s)	24	5	0	0	118	3	7
Other Liquids	45	0	309	34	0	0	590	0	-201
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	45	0	0	(s)	0	0	45	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	230	38	0	0	425	0	-157
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	79	-3	0	0	120	0	-44
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	5	13,335	1,429	-139	0	0	0	490	14,140
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	6,465	291	-54	0	0	0	6	6,698
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	2,579	132	4	0	0	0	6	2,710
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,887	159	-59	0	0	0	0	3,987
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	25	2	-1	0	0	0	0	25
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	212	12	-2	0	0	0	3	220
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	919	44	-8	0	0	0	7	949
Kerosene	(s)	114	13	-11	0	0	0	(s)	116
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,684	270	-57	0	0	0	51	2,848
Residual Fuel Oil	0	893	674	-11	0	0	0	190	1,365
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	117	33	-1	0	0	0	6	143
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	236	(s)	1	0	0	0	15	222
Special Naphthas	(s)	54	56	1	0	0	0	2	108
Lubricants	0	159	10	-2	0	0	0	15	153
Waxes	0	15	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	437	0	2	0	0	0	193	246
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	386	14	4	0	0	0	1	404
Still Gas	0	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	560
Miscellaneous Products	2	58	9	-1	0	0	0	1	67
Total	10,435	13,699	5,381	-279	336	1	13,144	722	15,708

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,683	0	33,073	-2,526	887	4,246	0	37,363	0	0	16,728
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	989	1,223	1,761	398	0	3,764	0	249	31	7,855	3,705
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	846	1,223	891	409	0	3,764	0	212	31	6,890	3,653
Pentanes Plus	143	0	870	-11	0	0	0	37	0	965	52
Other Liquids	-6	0	3,332	1,992	0	717	0	6,256	0	-221	16,104
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	-6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2,289	1,390	0	708	0	4,731	0	-344	11,739
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,043	596	0	9	0	1,525	0	123	4,285
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	44,639	35,521	-8,186	0	78,078	0	0	795	149,257	190,587
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	20,148	8,758	-4,949	0	44,101	0	0	35	68,023	63,534
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	6,274	3,731	-1,497	0	13,407	0	0	35	21,880	25,837
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	13,874	5,027	-3,452	0	30,694	0	0	0	46,143	37,697
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	20	1	-33	0	150	0	0	0	138	507
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	872	7	-225	0	379	0	0	0	1,033	1,122
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,210	545	1,567	0	9,682	0	0	0	13,004	8,233
Kerosene	0	315	633	-761	0	804	0	0	5	986	6,039
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	10,520	5,466	2,103	0	20,324	0	0	237	38,177	72,798
Residual Fuel Oil	0	5,035	18,612	-4,857	0	1,133	0	0	(s)	19,923	29,092
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	384	43	-67	0	-21	0	0	52	287	367
Special Naphthas	0	41	673	3	0	244	0	0	3	957	680
Lubricants	0	573	70	33	0	406	0	0	109	973	2,989
Waxes	0	75	5	-3	0	0	0	0	5	72	67
Petroleum Coke	0	1,039	0	170	0	0	0	0	334	875	665
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,426	709	-1,173	0	174	0	0	(s)	2,136	4,197
Still Gas	0	1,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,833	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	148	1	6	0	702	0	0	15	842	297
Total	2,666	45,862	73,686	-8,322	887	86,805	0	43,868	826	156,891	227,124

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 33,068	0	15,531	273	35,858	-48	4	84,349	330	0	76,625
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**11,820**	**2,539**	**4,366**	**441**	**0**	**3,301**	**0**	**6,117**	**1,089**	**15,261**	**30,859**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	10,263	2,539	4,366	446	0	2,948	0	4,542	925	15,095	28,217
Pentanes Plus	1,557	0	0	-5	0	353	0	1,575	163	167	2,642
Other Liquids	**150**	**0**	**219**	**2,104**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,952**	**0**	**-479**	**24,207**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	150	0	0	3	0	0	0	153	0	0	122
Unfinished Oils	0	0	219	2,974	0	0	0	2,637	0	556	15,636
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-866	0	0	0	170	0	-1,036	8,337
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-7	0	0	0	-8	0	1	112
Finished Petroleum Products	**15**	**95,192**	**518**	**-11,968**	**0**	**27,166**	**0**	**0**	**426**	**110,496**	**136,378**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	52,496	35	-3,980	0	17,607	0	0	0	66,158	64,053
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	21,002	27	-2,423	0	8,382	0	0	0	26,988	32,225
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	31,494	8	-1,557	0	9,225	0	0	0	39,170	31,828
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	58	0	52	0	52	0	0	0	162	522
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	868	0	57	0	98	0	0	214	809	1,414
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,702	0	406	0	2,934	0	0	0	7,042	8,972
Kerosene	0	1,313	0	-381	0	204	0	0	1	1,135	3,180
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	22,989	188	-6,177	0	6,318	0	0	0	23,318	43,689
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,581	157	145	0	-435	0	0	0	2,448	3,547
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	691	8	-81	0	-31	0	0	42	545	347
Special Naphthas	0	318	79	-90	0	137	0	0	8	435	516
Lubricants	0	880	12	-267	0	179	0	0	17	787	2,419
Waxes	0	48	6	-15	0	0	0	0	4	35	87
Petroleum Coke	0	3,194	0	-320	0	0	0	0	139	2,735	1,102
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,533	0	-1,279	0	141	0	0	(s)	1,395	6,208
Still Gas	0	3,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,389	0
Miscellaneous Products	15	132	32	-38	0	-38	0	0	2	102	322
Total	**45,053**	**97,731**	**20,634**	**-9,150**	**35,858**	**30,419**	**4**	**93,418**	**1,844**	**125,279**	**268,069**

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 133,979	0	40,038	-2,937	-22,001	12,828	4	161,885	0	18	605,159
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,223	4,948	975	6,780	0	-5,763	0	9,243	1,334	30,586	70,772
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28,305	4,948	975	6,436	0	-5,611	0	4,737	1,334	28,982	66,110
Pentanes Plus	5,918	0	0	344	0	-152	0	4,506	0	1,604	4,662
Other Liquids	572	0	3,252	10,314	0	-717	0	14,559	0	-1,138	55,590
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	572	0	0	6	0	0	0	578	0	0	92
Unfinished Oils	0	0	3,252	7,092	0	-708	0	9,271	0	365	40,033
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	3,210	0	-9	0	4,704	0	-1,503	15,322
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	143
Finished Petroleum Products	82	188,647	1,828	9,409	0	-107,935	0	0	13,739	78,292	121,556
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	89,428	248	4,526	0	-63,319	0	0	437	30,447	48,284
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	31,347	248	993	0	-22,595	0	0	437	9,557	20,158
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	58,081	0	3,533	0	-40,724	0	0	0	20,890	28,126
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	310	0	52	0	-202	0	0	0	160	772
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,015	0	-28	0	-617	0	0	275	2,095	2,405
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	15,682	0	1,047	0	-13,444	0	0	521	2,764	11,360
Kerosene	2	2,731	0	132	0	-1,008	0	0	(s)	1,857	2,348
Distillate Fuel Oil	44	38,867	0	4,041	0	-26,787	0	0	2,460	13,705	29,007
Residual Fuel Oil	0	12,654	185	-865	0	-698	0	0	6,227	5,049	11,221
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	7,182	380	163	0	52	0	0	124	7,652	2,403
Special Naphthas	0	806	808	10	0	-391	0	0	45	1,188	1,389
Lubricants	0	2,480	22	63	0	-542	0	0	246	1,777	6,125
Waxes	0	217	5	16	0	0	0	0	56	182	435
Petroleum Coke	0	4,765	0	383	0	0	0	0	3,334	1,814	1,302
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,808	181	-67	0	-315	0	0	(s)	1,607	3,233
Still Gas	0	7,406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,406	0
Miscellaneous Products	35	1,296	(s)	-64	0	-664	- 0	0	14	589	1,272
Total	168,856	193,595	46,093	23,566	-22,001	-101,587	4	185,687	15,074	107,758	853,077

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,735	0	1,092	204	-5,520	0	0	13,503	0	8	13,686
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,940	65	882	-17	0	-1,302	0	579	0	1,989	1,139
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,102	65	709	9	0	-1,101	0	387	0	1,397	944
Pentanes Plus	838	0	173	-26	0	-201	0	192	0	592	195
Other Liquids	0	0	0	-68	0	0	0	18	0	-86	4,613
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	318	0	0	0	289	0	29	2,459
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-386	0	0	0	-271	0	-115	2,154
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	14,233	156	-1,293	0	-110	0	0	7	12,979	13,300
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,531	31	-556	0	-176	0	0	0	6,830	5,738
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,130	31	-295	0	-194	0	0	0	3,672	3,348
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,401	(s)	-261	0	18	0	0	0	3,158	2,390
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	69	0	-11	0	0	0	0	0	58	87
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	474	0	-87	0	-195	0	0	0	192	387
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	723	0	8	0	649	0	0	0	1,380	696
Kerosene	0	44	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	51	25
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,531	108	-266	0	-388	0	0	0	2,985	3,730
Residual Fuel Oil	0	353	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	379	608
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Special Naphthas	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
Lubricants	0	31	(s)	-14	0	0	0	0	2	15	79
Waxes	0	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	12
Petroleum Coke	0	320	0	-9	0	0	0	0	3	308	199
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	609	0	-468	0	0	0	0	(s)	141	1,704
Still Gas	0	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	60	(s)	85	0	0	0	0	0	145	22
Total	20,675	14,298	2,130	-1,174	-5,520	-1,412	0	14,100	7	14,890	32,738

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 86,239	0	7,179	-2,913	1,301	-17,026	4	67,403	5,407	1,966	81,829
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,043	1,196	409	168	0	0	0	1,256	250	1,310	1,995
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	633	1,196	409	175	0	0	0	999	250	1,164	1,946
Pentanes Plus	410	0	0	-7	0	0	0	257	0	146	49
Other Liquids	274	0	477	1,045	0	0	0	2,308	0	-512	31,902
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	0	0	5
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	113	0	0	0	1,039	0	-926	23,873
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	477	942	0	0	0	1,005	0	414	7,994
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-10	0	0	0	-10	0	0	30
Finished Petroleum Products	0	73,723	1,587	-2,583	0	2,801	0	0	7,150	68,378	58,345
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	32,295	472	-2,017	0	1,787	0	0	20	32,517	23,782
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,913	75	-839	0	1,000	0	0	20	12,129	10,906
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	20,382	397	-1,178	0	787	0	0	0	20,388	12,876
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	174	0	-174	0	0	0	0	0	0	838
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,452	0	-59	0	335	0	0	0	1,728	1,533
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	7,540	345	269	0	179	0	0	217	8,116	5,857
Kerosene	0	296	0	-83	0	0	0	0	(s)	213	284
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	10,953	123	-57	0	533	0	0	1,027	10,525	11,912
Residual Fuel Oil	0	12,088	479	-432	0	0	0	0	3,034	9,101	8,746
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	366	64	27	0	0	0	0	169	288	224
Special Naphthas	0	91	8	-30	0	10	0	0	1	78	359
Lubricants	0	302	15	1	0	-43	0	0	51	224	1,112
Waxes	0	73	11	-15	0	0	0	0	6	63	51
Petroleum Coke	0	3,637	0	-62	0	0	0	0	2,619	956	1,571
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	902	69	-122	0	0	0	0	1	849	1,841
Still Gas	0	3,405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,405	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	149	1	171	0	0	0	0	4	316	235
Total	87,556	74,919	9,651	-4,283	1,301	-14,225	4	70,967	12,807	71,141	174,071

[1] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,[1] October 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I		
Florida	1,148	37
New York	E 71	E 2
Pennsylvania	E 363	E 12
Virginia	E 6	E 0
West Virginia	329	11
Adjustment [2]	–172	–6
Total PAD District I	**E 1,745**	**E 56**
PAD District II		
Illinois	2,623	85
Indiana	638	21
Kansas	6,628	214
Kentucky	714	23
Michigan	2,468	80
Missouri	E 22	E 1
Nebraska	565	18
North Dakota	4,515	146
Ohio	E 1,271	E 41
Oklahoma	13,941	450
South Dakota	121	4
Tennessee	80	3
Adjustment [2]	–515	–17
Total PAD District II	**E 33,071**	**E 1,067**
PAD District III		
Alabama	1,662	54
Arkansas	E 1,600	E 52
Louisiana		
Gulf Coast	E 41,137	E 1,327
Rest of State	E 2,809	E 91
Total Louisiana	E 43,946	E 1,418
Mississippi	2,730	88
New Mexico		
Northwestern	655	21
Southeastern	6,101	197
Total New Mexico	6,756	218
Texas		
TRRC District 01	2,232	72
TRRC District 02	3,323	107
TRRC District 03	E 10,350	E 334
TRRC District 04	2,519	81
TRRC District 05	797	26
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,575	115
TRRC District 07B	3,023	98
TRRC District 07C	3,036	98
TRRC District 08	19,729	636
TRRC District 08A	18,008	581
TRRC District 09	3,444	111
TRRC District 10	1,763	57
East Texas	4,047	131
Total Texas	E 75,846	E 2,447
Adjustment [2]	1,411	46
Total PAD District III	**E 133,951**	**E 4,321**
PAD District IV		
Colorado	E 2,424	E 78
Montana	E 2,461	E 79
Utah	E 2,728	E 88
Wyoming	E 10,116	E 326
Adjustment [2]	0	0
Total PAD District IV	**E 17,729**	**E 572**
PAD District V		
Alaska		
South Alaska	1,743	56
North Slope	51,927	1,675
Adjustment for Alaska[2]	–722	–23
Total Alaska	52,948	1,708
Arizona	17	1
California		
Central Coastal	6,497	210
East Central	22,305	720
North	17	1
South	6,761	218
Total California	35,580	1,148
Nevada	237	8
Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada[2]	–1,027	–33
Total PAD District V	**87,755**	**2,831**
United States Total	**E 274,251**	**E 8,847**

See footnotes at end of table.

—Continued

1 Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels):
ALASKA: STATE - 1,729;
CALIFORNIA: FEDERAL - 2,652, STATE - 3,525;
LOUISIANA: FEDERAL - 27,950, STATE - 2,353;
TEXAS: FEDERAL - 1,829, STATE- 142;
U.S. TOTAL - 40,180

2 These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
– Data not available.
E = Estimated.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Natural Gas Liquids	380	609	989	3	2,083	497	9,237	11,820	18,962	2,774	7,330	679	4,478	34,223	2,940	1,043	51,015
Pentanes Plus	69	74	143	1	217	128	1,211	1,557	3,236	263	1,377	202	840	5,918	838	410	8,866
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	311	535	846	2	1,866	369	8,026	10,263	15,726	2,511	5,953	477	3,638	28,305	2,102	633	42,149
Ethane	94	164	258	0	785	3	3,489	4,277	6,003	971	2,653	75	1,071	10,773	294	4	15,606
Propane	130	248	378	1	683	206	3,077	3,967	6,166	1,227	1,995	214	1,465	11,067	1,140	384	16,936
Normal Butane	66	88	154	1	216	134	1,038	1,389	2,555	111	693	132	757	4,248	518	179	6,488
Isobutane	21	35	56	0	182	26	422	630	1,002	202	612	56	345	2,217	150	66	3,119
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	11	15	24	44	3	10	1	82	0	0	97
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	44	0	0	44
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	4	0	11	15	21	0	3	10	1	35	0	0	50
Total Production	**380**	**609**	**989**	**3**	**2,087**	**497**	**9,248**	**11,835**	**18,986**	**2,818**	**7,333**	**689**	**4,479**	**34,305**	**2,940**	**1,043**	**51,112**

[1] Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	34,550	2,813	37,363	1,824	53,275	9,009	20,241	84,349	15,082	81,477	58,448	5,443	1,435	161,885	13,503	67,403	364,503
Pentanes Plus	37	0	37	0	564	95	916	1,575	1,247	2,742	365	80	72	4,506	192	257	6,567
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	119	93	212	187	2,598	610	1,147	4,542	755	2,089	1,675	158	60	4,737	387	999	10,877
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	47	0	0	47
Propane	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	76	0	1	29	0	0	30	0	1	107
Normal Butane	72	93	165	110	1,651	504	697	2,962	441	1,440	1,136	80	33	3,130	322	775	7,354
Isobutane	47	0	47	77	871	106	450	1,504	314	648	463	78	27	1,530	65	223	3,369
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	148	0	5	153	1	276	301	0	0	578	0	274	1,005
Unfinished Oil (net)	4,643	88	4,731	-17	2,255	-31	430	2,637	632	7,053	1,507	56	23	9,271	289	1,039	17,967
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	1,551	-26	1,525	7	39	-102	226	170	23	3,055	1,559	24	43	4,704	-271	1,005	7,133
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	-41	0	33	-8	0	-7	13	0	0	6	0	-10	-12
Total Input to Refineries	40,900	2,968	43,868	2,001	58,838	9,581	22,998	93,418	17,740	96,685	63,868	5,761	1,633	185,687	14,100	70,967	408,040
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,144	91	1,235	59	1,728	305	665	2,757	493	2,678	1,934	178	46	5,329	436	2,179	11,936
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,405	174	1,579	66	2,329	304	744	3,443	557	3,766	2,470	290	54	7,137	549	3,023	15,731
Operating Ratio (percent)[1]	81.4	52.0	78.2	89.1	74.2	100.4	89.4	80.1	88.5	71.1	78.3	61.4	85.7	74.7	79.4	72.1	75.9
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	.85	.58	.83	.35	.76	1.77	.48	.79	.60	1.06	.79	1.53	.79	.93	.99	1.05	.91
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.85	39.41	32.40	32.12	36.85	30.63	37.71	36.29	38.89	35.04	32.50	33.19	38.96	34.44	35.53	25.28	32.93
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,405	174	1,579	66	2,329	304	744	3,443	557	3,766	2,470	290	54	7,137	549	3,023	15,731
Operating	1,300	110	1,410	66	2,020	299	744	3,129	522	3,365	2,316	236	54	6,493	530	2,786	14,347
Idle	105	64	169	0	309	5	0	314	35	401	154	54	0	644	20	237	1,384

1 Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,191	32	1,223	35	1,822	228	454	2,539	-118	2,407	2,543	74	42	4,948	65	1,196	9,971
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	444	0	444	0	255	10	67	332	36	1,331	1,746	1	0	3,114	1	134	4,025
For Other Uses	747	32	779	35	1,567	218	387	2,207	-154	1,076	797	73	42	1,834	64	1,062	5,946
Ethane	4	0	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	264	17	0	0	281	0	0	287
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	0	0	192	0	0	192
For Other Uses	4	0	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	72	17	0	0	89	0	0	95
Propane	1,031	32	1,063	35	1,752	216	502	2,505	185	2,553	1,103	72	37	3,950	167	1,091	8,776
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	359	0	359	0	188	0	67	255	36	1,146	238	0	0	1,420	0	135	2,169
For Other Uses	672	32	704	35	1,564	216	435	2,250	149	1,407	865	72	37	2,530	167	956	6,607
Normal Butane	156	0	156	0	3	10	-48	-35	-303	-398	1,423	2	5	729	-104	105	851
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	85	0	85	0	0	10	0	10	0	5	1,508	1	0	1,514	-1	-1	1,607
For Other Uses	71	0	71	0	3	0	-48	-45	-303	-403	-85	1	5	-785	-103	106	-756
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	67	0	-12	0	0	0	-12	2	0	57
Finished Motor Gasoline	18,938	1,210	20,148	1,161	33,480	4,979	12,876	52,496	9,897	48,068	28,806	1,805	852	89,428	7,531	32,295	201,898
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	5,766	508	6,274	459	11,521	2,316	6,706	21,002	4,855	15,355	9,998	708	431	31,347	4,130	11,913	74,666
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	13,172	702	13,874	702	21,959	2,663	6,170	31,494	5,042	32,713	18,808	1,097	421	58,081	3,401	20,382	127,232
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	0	20	0	51	0	7	58	8	156	146	0	0	310	69	174	631
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	843	29	872	0	590	121	157	868	795	956	877	132	255	3,015	474	1,452	6,681
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,210	0	1,210	-41	2,655	304	784	3,702	956	7,469	7,195	6	56	15,682	723	7,540	28,857
Kerosene	205	110	315	143	972	169	29	1,313	37	1,186	1,484	24	0	2,731	44	296	4,699
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,782	738	10,520	530	13,383	2,597	6,479	22,989	3,955	19,478	13,438	1,704	292	38,867	3,531	10,953	86,860
Residual Fuel Oil	4,828	207	5,035	72	1,852	319	338	2,581	831	7,339	4,209	263	12	12,654	353	12,088	32,711
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	376	0	376	0	454	0	95	549	106	1,635	98	0	0	1,839	0	164	2,928
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	8	0	8	0	142	0	0	142	92	3,666	1,585	0	0	5,343	0	202	5,695
Special Naphthas	14	27	41	0	154	0	164	318	104	599	-46	149	0	806	0	91	1,256
Lubricants	235	338	573	0	518	0	362	880	15	1,598	445	422	0	2,480	31	302	4,266
Waxes	0	75	75	0	16	0	32	48	8	88	62	59	0	217	18	73	431
Petroleum Coke	1,020	19	1,039	27	2,042	538	587	3,194	303	2,444	1,933	74	11	4,765	320	3,637	12,955
Marketable	370	0	370	0	1,033	415	433	1,881	60	982	1,282	49	0	2,373	161	2,787	7,572
Catalyst	650	19	669	27	1,009	123	154	1,313	243	1,462	651	25	11	2,392	159	850	5,383
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,352	74	2,426	63	1,507	366	597	2,533	215	173	414	906	100	1,808	609	902	8,278
Still Gas	1,721	112	1,833	60	2,356	299	674	3,389	441	4,612	2,157	156	40	7,406	470	3,405	16,503
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	66	0	66	0	1	0	0	1	3	564	151	0	0	718	20	105	910
For Other Uses	1,655	112	1,767	60	2,355	299	674	3,388	438	4,048	2,006	156	40	6,688	450	3,300	15,593
Miscellaneous Products	103	45	148	2	83	40	7	132	44	580	634	38	0	1,296	60	149	1,785
Fuel Use	0	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	-160	255	1	0	96	14	15	146
Non-Fuel Use	103	24	127	2	83	40	7	132	44	740	379	37	0	1,200	46	134	1,639
Total Production	**42,846**	**3,016**	**45,862**	**2,052**	**62,077**	**9,960**	**23,642**	**97,731**	**17,689**	**102,454**	**65,980**	**5,812**	**1,660**	**193,595**	**14,298**	**74,919**	**426,405**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	-1,946	-48	-1,994	-51	-3,239	-379	-644	-4,313	51	-5,769	-2,112	-51	-27	-7,908	-198	-3,952	-18,365

[1] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Note 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1984

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	44.0	39.4	43.6	53.5	54.3	48.7	51.2	52.9	50.1	45.1	41.5	28.1	46.4	43.8	52.4	43.5	46.1
Finished Aviation Gasoline[3]	.1	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	-.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.0	.0	.2	.5	.3	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.0	1.1	2.9	1.9	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.9	-.8	2.7	4.2	1.3	2.9	2.9	.5	1.7	2.6
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.2	1.0	2.1	0	1.1	1.3	.8	1.0	5.1	1.1	1.5	2.4	17.5	1.8	3.4	2.1	1.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.1	0	2.9	-2.3	4.8	3.4	3.8	4.3	6.1	8.4	12.0	.1	3.8	9.2	5.2	11.0	7.5
Kerosene	.5	3.8	.7	7.9	1.8	1.9	.1	1.5	.2	1.3	2.5	.4	.0	1.6	.3	.4	1.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.0	25.4	25.0	29.3	24.1	28.9	31.3	26.4	25.2	22.0	22.4	31.0	20.0	22.7	25.6	16.0	22.7
Residual Fuel Oil	12.3	7.1	12.0	4.0	3.3	3.6	1.6	3.0	5.3	8.3	7.0	4.8	.8	7.4	2.6	17.7	8.6
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	1.0	0	.9	0	.8	0	.5	.6	.7	1.8	.2	.0	0	1.1	0	.2	.8
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.0	0	.0	0	.3	0	0	.2	.6	4.1	2.6	0	0	3.1	.0	.3	1.5
Special Naphthas	.0	.9	.1	0	.3	0	.8	.4	.7	.7	-.1	2.7	0	.5	.0	.1	.3
Lubricants	.6	11.7	1.4	0	.9	0	1.8	1.0	.1	1.8	.7	7.7	0	1.4	.2	.4	1.1
Waxes	0	2.6	.2	0	.0	0	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.1	0	.1	.1	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	2.6	.7	2.5	1.5	3.7	6.0	2.8	3.7	1.9	2.8	3.2	1.3	.8	2.8	2.3	5.3	3.4
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.0	2.6	5.8	3.5	2.7	4.1	2.9	2.9	1.4	.2	.7	16.5	6.9	1.1	4.4	1.3	2.2
Still Gas	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.3	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.9	2.8	5.2	3.6	2.8	2.7	4.3	3.4	5.0	4.3
Miscellaneous Products	.3	1.6	.4	.1	.1	.4	.0	.2	.3	.7	1.1	.7	0	.8	.4	.2	.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[4]	-5.0	-1.7	-4.7	-2.8	-5.8	-4.2	-3.1	-5.0	.3	-6.5	-3.5	-.9	-1.9	-4.6	-1.4	-5.8	-4.8

1 Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
2 Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
3 Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.
4 Represents the difference between Input and Production.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: See Explanatory 2.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1] [2]	**33,073**	**15,531**	**40,038**	**1,092**	**7,179**	**96,913**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,761**	**4,366**	**975**	**882**	**409**	**8,392**
Pentanes Plus	870	0	0	173	0	1,043
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	891	4,366	975	709	409	7,349
Ethane	68	1,591	0	0	0	1,660
Propane	516	1,591	171	295	51	2,624
Normal Butane	184	710	491	249	214	1,848
Isobutane	123	474	313	166	143	1,218
Other Liquids [1]	**3,332**	**219**	**3,252**	**0**	**477**	**7,279**
Unfinished Oils [1]	2,289	219	3,252	0	0	5,760
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,043	0	0	0	477	1,519
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**35,521**	**518**	**1,828**	**156**	**1,587**	**39,609**
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,758	35	248	31	472	9,544
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,731	27	248	31	75	4,112
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	5,027	8	0	(s)	397	5,432
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	0	0	0	0	1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	7	0	0	0	0	7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	545	0	0	0	345	890
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	16	0	0	0	0	16
Other	528	0	0	0	345	874
Kerosene	633	0	0	0	0	633
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,466	188	0	108	123	5,886
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,466	188	0	108	123	5,886
Residual Fuel Oil	18,612	157	185	15	479	19,449
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	18,612	157	185	15	479	19,449
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	43	8	380	0	36	467
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	28	28
Special Naphthas	673	79	808	1	8	1,567
Lubricants	70	12	22	(s)	15	119
Waxes	5	6	5	0	11	26
Asphalt and Road Oil	709	0	181	0	69	959
Miscellaneous Products	1	32	(s)	(s)	1	34
Total Imports	**73,686**	**20,634**	**46,093**	**2,130**	**9,651**	**152,194**

1 Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
2 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1] [2]	**341,090**	**182,970**	**635,109**	**12,233**	**73,892**	**1,245,294**
Natural Gas Liquids	**15,931**	**49,175**	**10,228**	**6,699**	**6,171**	**88,203**
Pentanes plus	9,042	0	5,359	1,295	1,097	16,793
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,889	49,175	4,868	5,404	5,074	71,411
Ethane	437	23,979	0	0	1	24,417
Propane	4,129	15,359	1,768	2,557	756	24,569
Normal Butane	1,393	5,908	1,939	1,708	2,590	13,538
Isobutane	929	3,930	1,162	1,139	1,727	8,886
Other Liquids [1]	**36,269**	**3,896**	**60,274**	**0**	**12,695**	**113,133**
Unfinished Oils [1]	20,008	3,821	55,885	0	4,449	84,163
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	16,261	75	4,388	0	8,240	28,965
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	6	6
Finished Petroleum Products	**432,538**	**11,485**	**58,243**	**2,312**	**18,410**	**522,987**
Finished Motor Gasoline	90,735	1,436	6,710	685	7,041	106,607
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	40,722	940	3,586	658	2,478	48,384
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	50,013	495	3,124	27	4,563	58,223
Finished Aviation Gasoline	588	0	0	2	13	603
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2,666	0	1,888	0	14	4,568
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	14,226	0	0	0	1,927	16,153
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	16	0	0	0	0	16
Other	14,210	0	0	0	1,927	16,137
Kerosene	4,122	0	461	0	(s)	4,584
Distillate Fuel Oil	91,194	2,959	1,029	1,425	2,136	98,742
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	91,194	2,959	1,029	1,425	2,136	98,742
Residual Fuel Oil	216,570	1,918	23,243	158	4,728	246,617
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	216,570	1,918	23,243	158	4,728	246,617
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	790	134	10,975	0	36	11,935
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	28	28
Special Naphthas	3,648	4,182	11,462	5	1,180	20,476
Lubricants	2,428	139	350	2	758	3,676
Waxes	154	86	203	0	47	490
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,947	170	431	33	467	5,048
Miscellaneous Products	1,469	463	1,492	2	36	3,461
Total Imports	**825,827**	**247,526**	**763,853**	**21,243**	**111,167**	**1,969,617**

1 Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
2 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	All PAD Districts													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	2,184	414	0	3,018	6,831	220
Iraq	978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	978	32
Kuwait	1,576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,576	51
Qatar	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39	1
Saudi Arabia	4,755	441	0	260	1,056	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,757	6,512	210
United Arab Emirates	6,548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,548	211
Subtotal Arab OPEC	17,670	480	0	260	1,056	0	0	420	2,184	414	0	4,814	22,484	725
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	0	0	278	950	31
Gabon	1,848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,848	60
Indonesia	9,720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,720	314
Iran	387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	387	12
Nigeria	4,930	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,930	159
Venezuela	5,373	0	1,237	0	472	233	0	2,014	4,093	0	507	8,557	13,930	449
Subtotal Other OPEC	22,929	0	1,237	0	472	233	0	2,014	4,371	0	507	8,836	31,765	1,025
Other														
Angola	1,872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,872	60
Australia	1,642	0	0	0	127	191	0	35	337	0	0	690	2,332	75
Bahamas	0	0	669	0	0	49	0	344	752	227	275	2,315	2,315	75
Brazil	0	0	230	101	1,085	214	0	0	981	21	36	2,668	2,668	86
Canada	12,352	5,844	224	0	503	7	7	605	1,295	113	434	9,031	21,383	690
Congo	1,055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	170	1,225	40
France	0	0	0	0	207	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	207	207	7
Mexico	18,419	407	914	0	575	49	0	0	336	295	210	2,786	21,205	684
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1,062	0	0	471	0	0	89	1,622	1,622	52
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,119	0	0	0	0	0	2,750	249	258	4,375	4,375	141
Norway	2,124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,124	69
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	0	0	281	281	9
People's Republic of China	731	0	0	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	477	1,208	39
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	0	0	152	152	5
Puerto Rico	0	0	219	0	676	0	0	198	74	244	27	1,438	1,438	46
Romania	0	0	0	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	765	1,316	1,316	42
Spain	0	0	0	0	162	0	0	0	165	0	0	327	327	11
Trinidad and Tobago	2,843	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	0	198	3,041	98
United Kingdom	9,708	618	0	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	734	10,443	337
Virgin Islands	0	0	212	0	1,459	48	626	945	4,000	0	0	7,291	7,291	235
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,237	40
Other Western Hemisphere	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	0	15	396	547	18
Other Eastern Hemisphere	4,181	0	936	131	2,044	106	0	855	1,021	4	59	5,155	9,335	301
Subtotal Other	56,314	6,869	4,523	1,259	8,016	664	633	3,452	12,894	1,153	2,169	41,631	97,945	3,160
Total Imports	**96,913**	**7,349**	**5,760**	**1,519**	**9,544**	**897**	**633**	**5,886**	**19,449**	**1,567**	**2,676**	**55,281**	**152,194**	**4,909**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, December 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District I													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,709	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	2,184	0	0	2,604	5,312	171
Kuwait	782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	782	25
Qatar	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39	1
Saudi Arabia	2,510	201	0	260	1,056	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,517	4,027	130
United Arab Emirates	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	390	13
Subtotal Arab OPEC	6,390	240	0	260	1,056	0	0	420	2,184	0	0	4,159	10,550	340
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	0	0	278	278	9
Gabon	793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	793	26
Indonesia	2,377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,377	77
Nigeria	2,691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,691	87
Venezuela	1,891	0	0	0	472	233	0	2,014	4,093	0	451	7,263	9,154	295
Subtotal Other OPEC	7,751	0	0	0	472	233	0	2,014	4,371	0	451	7,542	15,293	493
Other														
Angola	1,872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,872	60
Australia	630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	630	20
Bahamas	0	0	197	0	0	0	0	344	752	0	0	1,293	1,293	42
Brazil	0	0	230	101	1,085	214	0	0	981	0	36	2,646	2,646	85
Canada	1,691	361	5	0	294	7	7	308	1,118	26	203	2,328	4,020	130
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	170	170	5
France	0	0	0	0	207	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	207	207	7
Mexico	3,689	0	0	0	575	49	0	0	329	295	0	1,248	4,937	159
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1,062	0	0	471	0	0	0	1,533	1,533	49
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,119	0	0	0	0	0	2,750	249	216	4,333	4,333	140
Norway	1,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	34
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	0	0	281	281	9
People's Republic of China	731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	731	24
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	0	0	152	152	5
Puerto Rico	0	0	219	0	428	0	0	198	74	103	27	1,049	1,049	34
Romania	0	0	0	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	765	1,316	1,316	42
Spain	0	0	0	0	162	0	0	0	165	0	0	327	327	11
Trinidad and Tobago	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	0	198	728	23
United Kingdom	7,498	290	0	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	407	7,905	255
Virgin Islands	0	0	212	0	1,459	48	626	945	4,000	0	0	7,291	7,291	235
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,237	40
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	0	0	199	199	6
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1	0	308	131	1,841	0	0	766	888	0	(s)	3,933	3,934	127
Subtotal Other	18,931	651	2,289	783	7,230	318	633	3,032	12,057	673	1,247	28,912	47,843	1,543
Total Imports	**33,073**	**891**	**2,289**	**1,043**	**8,758**	**551**	**633**	**5,466**	**18,612**	**673**	**1,698**	**40,613**	**73,686**	**2,377**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, December 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	8
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510	16
Subtotal Arab OPEC	765	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	765	25
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	16
Subtotal Other OPEC	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	16
Other														
Canada	9,450	4,366	219	0	35	0	0	188	157	79	58	5,102	14,553	469
Congo	479	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	479	15
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,888	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,888	125
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Subtotal Other	14,283	4,366	219	0	35	0	0	188	157	79	58	5,102	19,386	625
Total Imports	**15,531**	**4,366**	**219**	**0**	**35**	**0**	**0**	**188**	**157**	**79**	**58**	**5,102**	**20,634**	**666**
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	0	414	1,265	41
Iraq	978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	978	32
Kuwait	794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	794	26
Saudi Arabia	2,246	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	2,486	80
United Arab Emirates	5,647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,647	182
Subtotal Arab OPEC	10,515	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	0	655	11,170	360
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	672	22
Gabon	1,055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,055	34
Indonesia	1,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,294	42
Iran	387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	387	12
Nigeria	1,756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,756	57
Venezuela	3,481	0	1,237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	1,294	4,775	154
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,645	0	1,237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	1,294	9,939	321
Other														
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	275	974	974	31
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	21	21	1
Canada	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Congo	575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	575	19
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, December 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Mexico	10,842	407	914	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	129	1,454	12,296	397
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	89	89	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,073	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,073	35
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	0	142	0	390	390	13
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,848	60
United Kingdom	2,210	328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	328	2,538	82
Other Western Hemisphere	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	15	197	347	11
Other Eastern Hemisphere	4,180	0	628	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	22	654	4,834	156
Subtotal Other	20,878	735	2,015	0	248	0	0	0	185	393	531	4,107	24,985	806
Total Imports	**40,038**	**975**	**3,252**	**0**	**248**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**185**	**808**	**588**	**6,055**	**46,093**	**1,487**
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,092	709	0	0	31	0	0	108	15	1	173	1,038	2,130	69
Subtotal Other	1,092	709	0	0	31	0	0	108	15	1	173	1,038	2,130	69
Total Imports	**1,092**	**709**	**0**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**0**	**108**	**15**	**1**	**173**	**1,038**	**2,130**	**69**
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	6,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,049	195
Subtotal Other OPEC	6,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,049	195
Other														
Australia	1,012	0	0	0	127	191	0	35	337	0	0	690	1,702	55
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	49	49	2
Canada	118	409	0	0	142	0	0	0	4	8	(s)	562	680	22
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	80	84	84	3
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	42	1
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	477	477	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	203	106	0	89	134	0	37	568	568	18
Subtotal Other	1,130	409	0	477	472	345	0	123	479	8	159	2,472	3,602	116
Total Imports	**7,179**	**409**	**0**	**477**	**472**	**345**	**0**	**123**	**479**	**8**	**159**	**2,472**	**9,651**	**311**

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil [1]	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products [2]	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	All PAD Districts													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	70,541	671	598	399	434	327	0	7,165	20,770	3,625	12,002	45,991	116,533	318
Iraq	4,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	4,129	11
Kuwait	8,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	4,019	0	0	4,356	13,136	36
Qatar	1,497	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	1,699	5
Saudi Arabia	112,108	2,139	1,119	260	1,280	0	0	0	1,013	0	(s)	5,811	117,919	322
United Arab Emirates	32,966	0	1,049	2,682	357	221	0	1,097	2,291	0	2,169	9,865	42,831	117
Subtotal Arab OPEC	230,022	3,013	2,766	3,341	2,071	548	0	8,598	28,093	3,625	14,171	66,225	296,247	809
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	17,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,219	0	0	3,219	20,285	55
Gabon	20,183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	60	0	306	20,489	56
Indonesia	111,023	1,356	2,835	0	1,354	200	0	368	5,946	1,225	892	14,176	125,199	342
Iran	3,706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,706	10
Nigeria	75,375	0	1,582	0	0	0	0	53	1,194	0	248	3,077	78,453	214
Venezuela	90,529	0	9,322	944	19,713	4,670	302	24,849	42,419	68	3,258	105,544	196,073	536
Subtotal Other OPEC	317,883	1,356	13,739	944	21,067	4,871	302	25,270	53,025	1,353	4,397	126,323	444,206	1,214
Other														
Angola	31,158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,853	0	0	1,853	33,011	90
Australia	9,177	504	243	0	984	364	0	353	1,922	0	208	4,579	13,756	38
Bahamas	0	0	10,318	506	0	1,450	69	6,538	8,519	742	3,395	31,539	31,539	86
Bolivia	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	1
Brazil	2	0	230	570	9,669	214	0	0	10,886	324	60	21,953	21,956	60
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	125,661	62,677	3,743	75	6,443	229	146	11,976	9,442	4,973	5,023	104,727	230,388	629
Congo	12,226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,044	0	(s)	2,045	14,270	39
Egypt	3,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,485	10
France	0	(s)	(s)	0	1,186	0	(s)	656	299	1	17	2,159	2,159	6
Ghana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	250	251	1
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,882	0	0	1,882	1,882	5
Malaysia	0	0	125	0	158	7	0	20	99	0	0	409	409	1
Mexico	238,937	2,227	14,301	4,924	2,734	406	0	1,869	3,283	595	1,308	31,646	270,584	739
Netherlands	1,046	1	224	634	9,092	196	0	9,600	1,418	340	909	22,414	23,460	64
Netherlands Antilles	0	28	12,247	426	6,397	1,230	0	2,871	43,479	284	925	67,887	67,887	185
Norway	40,927	(s)	0	0	0	451	0	366	0	0	0	817	41,744	114
Oman	3,822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,520	0	0	1,520	5,342	15
People's Republic of China	5,615	0	668	8,496	1,290	0	0	0	0	347	33	10,834	16,449	45
Peru	224	0	755	0	0	223	0	0	5,272	0	450	6,699	6,923	19
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,517	0	4,633	561	70	1,717	74	4,340	2,298	15,210	15,210	42
Romania	0	0	252	6,732	3,390	0	0	126	389	423	4,399	15,712	15,712	43
Spain	0	0	218	0	1,420	1,016	0	123	947	14	200	3,937	3,937	11
Trinidad and Tobago	31,939	0	13	111	0	0	0	504	1,929	7	16	2,581	34,519	94
Tunisia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
United Kingdom	136,128	1,179	737	370	4,086	325	0	163	655	156	978	8,649	144,777	396
Virgin Islands	0	0	11,457	43	17,867	6,505	3,790	18,119	48,622	402	708	107,514	107,514	294
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	188	1
Zaire	11,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,470	31
Other Western Hemisphere	1,021	127	1,699	39	231	0	6	361	7,233	446	263	10,405	11,426	31
Other Eastern Hemisphere	44,286	301	8,910	1,754	13,701	2,126	200	9,511	13,480	2,105	2,281	54,369	98,655	270
Subtotal Other	697,389	67,042	67,658	24,680	83,470	15,303	4,282	64,873	165,499	15,499	23,473	531,779	1,229,168	3,358
Total Imports	**1,245,294**	**71,411**	**84,163**	**28,965**	**106,607**	**20,721**	**4,584**	**98,742**	**246,617**	**20,476**	**42,041**	**724,326**	**1,969,620**	**5,381**

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products [2]	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District I													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	23,767	367	0	0	434	327	0	7,115	19,017	218	2,019	29,496	53,263	146
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Kuwait	2,160	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	336	2,496	7
Qatar	0	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	1
Saudi Arabia	27,691	1,496	867	260	1,280	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3,903	31,593	86
United Arab Emirates	1,226	0	0	2,682	357	0	0	1,097	434	0	1,628	6,197	7,423	20
Subtotal Arab OPEC	54,843	2,065	867	2,942	2,071	327	0	8,548	19,451	218	3,647	40,135	94,978	260
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,219	0	0	3,219	3,521	10
Gabon	6,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	60	0	306	6,463	18
Indonesia	26,496	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	1,389	0	0	1,617	28,113	77
Nigeria	25,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	704	0	0	754	26,647	73
Venezuela	27,958	0	0	114	17,177	4,268	302	24,793	39,666	0	2,696	89,017	116,975	320
Subtotal Other OPEC	86,806	0	228	114	17,177	4,268	302	24,843	45,224	60	2,696	94,913	181,719	496
Other														
Angola	20,580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,853	0	0	1,853	22,433	61
Australia	1,304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	746	0	0	746	2,050	6
Bahamas	0	0	678	0	0	1,402	69	6,189	8,519	0	180	17,037	17,037	47
Brazil	2	0	230	101	7,934	214	0	0	10,622	0	37	19,137	19,139	52
Canada	14,502	3,580	183	0	2,751	7	146	7,256	7,243	235	2,515	23,915	38,417	105
Congo	3,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,044	0	0	2,044	5,986	16
Egypt	2,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,810	8
France	0	(s)	0	0	1,186	0	0	656	299	1	1	2,143	2,143	6
Ghana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	250	251	1
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,882	0	0	1,882	1,882	5
Mexico	36,807	0	0	4,052	2,295	377	0	1,658	1,557	586	349	10,872	47,679	130
Netherlands	1	1	224	474	9,092	196	0	9,600	1,418	36	251	21,292	21,292	58
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	9,219	426	5,108	1,116	0	2,513	43,113	249	613	62,356	62,356	170
Norway	24,274	0	0	0	0	89	0	366	0	0	0	456	24,729	68
Oman	1,489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	866	0	0	866	2,356	6
People's Republic of China	4,582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	4,582	13
Peru	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,010	0	(s)	5,010	5,012	14
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,517	0	4,385	561	70	1,478	74	1,600	2,143	11,828	11,828	32
Romania	0	0	252	6,510	2,809	0	0	126	389	183	4,399	14,669	14,669	40
Spain	0	0	0	0	1,420	825	0	123	947	0	173	3,487	3,487	10
Trinidad and Tobago	6,092	0	13	0	0	0	0	504	1,929	7	0	2,454	8,545	23
Tunisia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
United Kingdom	68,074	818	471	79	3,959	154	0	163	655	(s)	294	6,591	74,665	204
Virgin Islands	0	0	4,824	43	17,867	6,505	3,335	18,119	46,800	0	0	97,492	97,492	266
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	188	1
Zaire	6,976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,976	19
Other Western Hemisphere	0	127	611	0	231	0	0	32	7,051	0	8	8,060	8,060	22
Other Eastern Hemisphere	7,999	300	692	1,520	12,263	851	200	9,020	8,628	474	1,115	35,062	43,061	118
Subtotal Other	199,441	4,824	18,913	13,205	71,487	12,297	3,821	57,802	151,895	3,370	12,076	349,690	549,131	1,500
Total Imports	**341,090**	**6,889**	**20,008**	**16,261**	**90,735**	**16,892**	**4,122**	**91,194**	**216,570**	**3,648**	**18,418**	**484,737**	**825,827**	**2,256**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	7,934	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,934	22
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	2
Saudi Arabia	2,659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,659	7
United Arab Emirates	4,001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,001	11
Subtotal Arab OPEC	15,323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,323	42
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	3,551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,551	10
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	1,556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,556	4
Nigeria	9,088	0	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	9,291	25
Venezuela	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	55	473	1
Subtotal Other OPEC	14,613	0	203	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	259	14,871	41
Other														
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	218	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	92,450	49,174	3,400	75	1,436	0	0	2,903	1,918	4,182	987	64,074	156,524	428
Congo	3,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,324	9
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	42,078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,078	115
Netherlands	1,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,044	3
Norway	1,076	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,076	3
Peru	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	6,661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,661	18
United Kingdom	4,644	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4,647	13
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,535	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	3	1,538	4
Subtotal Other	153,035	49,175	3,618	75	1,436	0	0	2,903	1,918	4,182	992	64,298	217,332	594
Total Imports	**182,970**	**49,175**	**3,821**	**75**	**1,436**	**0**	**0**	**2,959**	**1,918**	**4,182**	**992**	**64,556**	**247,526**	**676**
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	37,906	305	345	399	0	0	0	50	1,753	3,407	9,983	16,242	54,148	148
Iraq	4,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,129	11
Kuwait	5,892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,019	0	0	4,019	9,911	27
Qatar	1,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,497	4
Saudi Arabia	81,758	643	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,013	0	0	1,657	83,415	228
United Arab Emirates	27,739	0	780	0	0	221	0	0	1,857	0	541	3,399	31,138	85
Subtotal Arab OPEC	158,922	948	1,125	399	0	221	0	50	8,642	3,407	10,524	25,317	184,239	503
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	12,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,852	35
Gabon	14,027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,027	38

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Indonesia	26,790	1,356	800	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	758	303	6,217	33,007	90
Iran	2,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,150	6
Nigeria	40,394	0	1,379	0	0	0	0	3	490	0	248	2,120	42,514	116
Venezuela	61,530	0	9,322	829	2,290	0	0	0	2,753	68	494	15,756	77,286	211
Subtotal Other OPEC	157,743	1,356	11,500	829	2,290	0	0	3	6,244	826	1,045	24,093	181,836	497
Other														
Angola	10,578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,578	29
Australia	1,513	0	243	0	0	0	0	0	519	0	164	927	2,440	7
Bahamas	0	0	9,422	506	0	0	0	349	0	742	3,215	14,235	14,235	39
Bolivia	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	1
Brazil	0	0	0	470	1,735	0	0	0	264	324	23	2,817	2,817	8
Canada	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	106	422	424	1
Congo	4,960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	4,960	14
Egypt	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	674	2
France	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	16	16	16	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	125	(s)
Mexico	160,052	2,176	14,301	872	439	29	0	201	1,656	9	536	20,220	180,272	493
Netherlands	1	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	300	658	1,117	1,119	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	28	3,022	0	1,289	0	0	358	174	35	107	5,014	5,014	14
Norway	15,577	(s)	0	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	361	15,938	44
Oman	2,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	654	0	0	654	2,987	8
People's Republic of China	1,033	0	0	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	834	1,867	5
Peru	0	0	755	0	0	223	0	0	262	0	450	1,689	1,689	5
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	0	2,740	0	2,988	2,988	8
Romania	0	0	0	0	582	0	0	0	0	239	0	821	821	2
Spain	0	0	218	0	0	190	0	0	0	14	27	450	450	1
Trinidad and Tobago	19,186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	19,203	52
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	63,410	361	266	291	127	171	0	(s)	0	156	682	2,055	65,465	179
Virgin Islands	0	0	6,633	0	0	0	455	0	1,823	356	708	9,975	9,975	27
Zaire	4,493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,493	12
Other Western Hemisphere	1,021	0	1,088	39	0	0	6	12	182	446	255	2,028	3,048	8
Other Eastern Hemisphere	33,347	0	7,186	18	0	693	0	56	2,823	1,550	245	12,572	45,919	125
Subtotal Other	318,443	2,564	43,260	3,160	4,421	1,668	461	976	8,357	7,229	7,240	79,335	397,778	1,087
Total Imports	**635,109**	**4,868**	**55,885**	**4,388**	**6,710**	**1,888**	**461**	**1,029**	**23,243**	**11,462**	**18,810**	**128,744**	**763,853**	**2,087**
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	12,233	5,404	0	0	685	0	0	1,425	158	5	1,333	9,011	21,243	58
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	12,233	5,404	0	0	685	0	0	1,425	158	5	1,333	9,011	21,243	58
Total Imports	**12,233**	**5,404**	**0**	**0**	**685**	**0**	**0**	**1,425**	**158**	**5**	**1,333**	**9,011**	**21,243**	**58**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District V													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	934	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	1,187	3
Saudi Arabia	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	1
United Arab Emirates	0	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	269	1
Subtotal Arab OPEC	934	0	774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	774	1,707	5
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	1
Indonesia	57,737	0	1,808	0	1,354	200	0	368	1,557	467	588	6,342	64,079	175
Venezuela	624	0	0	0	246	403	0	0	0	0	67	716	1,340	4
Subtotal Other OPEC	58,721	0	1,808	0	1,600	603	0	368	1,557	467	656	7,058	65,779	180
Other														
Australia	6,360	504	0	0	984	364	0	353	657	0	44	2,907	9,266	25
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	49	49	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	6,474	4,519	161	0	1,571	222	(s)	391	124	235	82	7,305	13,779	38
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	158	7	0	20	99	0	0	284	284	1
Mexico	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	11	70	0	423	555	555	2
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	7	0	0	114	0	0	192	0	205	518	518	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	668	7,693	1,290	0	0	0	0	347	3	10,000	10,000	27
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	155	394	394	1
Romania	0	0	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	222	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	111	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	46	46	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0	0	318	318	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,404	1	1,032	215	1,438	582	0	435	2,029	81	919	6,733	8,137	22
Subtotal Other	14,238	5,074	1,868	8,240	5,441	1,338	(s)	1,767	3,171	713	1,831	29,446	43,684	119
Total Imports	**73,892**	**5,074**	**4,449**	**8,240**	**7,041**	**1,941**	**(s)**	**2,136**	**4,728**	**1,180**	**2,488**	**37,277**	**111,169**	**304**

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1]	0	330	0	0	5,407	5,737
Natural Gas Liquids	31	1,089	1,334	0	250	2,703
Pentanes Plus	0	163	0	0	0	163
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	31	925	1,334	0	250	2,540
Ethane	0	327	0	0	0	327
Propane	16	272	1,265	0	100	1,653
Normal Butane	15	163	69	0	150	397
Isobutane	0	163	0	0	0	163
Finished Motor Gasoline	35	0	437	0	20	492
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	214	275	0	0	489
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	521	0	217	738
Kerosene	5	1	(s)	1	(s)	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	237	0	2,460	0	1,027	3,724
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	6,227	0	3,034	9,261
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	52	9	124	1	64	249
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	33	0	0	106	139
Special Naphthas	3	8	45	0	1	57
Lubricants	109	17	246	2	51	425
Waxes	5	4	56	0	6	70
Petroleum Coke	334	139	3,334	3	2,619	6,428
Asphalt	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	2
Miscellaneous Products	15	2	14	0	4	35
Total Product Exports	826	1,514	15,074	7	7,400	24,820
Total Exports	**826**	**1,844**	**15,074**	**7**	**12,807**	**30,557**

[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1]	0	5,784	(s)	0	60,449	66,233
Natural Gas Liquids	460	6,535	9,431	7	2,069	18,503
Pentanes Plus	0	966	0	0	0	966
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	460	5,569	9,431	7	2,069	17,537
Ethane	1	1,932	(s)	0	(s)	1,933
Propane	222	1,644	8,209	7	829	10,911
Normal Butane	237	1,027	1,223	(s)	1,239	3,727
Isobutane	0	966	0	0	0	966
Finished Motor Gasoline	227	4	1,075	0	810	2,116
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	214	708	0	0	922
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	176	139	1,174	0	891	2,379
Kerosene	38	1	4	1	1	45
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,102	56	6,345	(s)	11,133	18,637
Residual Fuel Oil	1,065	0	29,703	0	38,937	69,704
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	612	119	1,217	10	310	2,268
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	4	410	4,191	0	756	5,361
Special Naphthas	64	111	352	3	256	787
Lubricants	1,268	293	3,208	16	549	5,335
Waxes	54	13	349	(s)	46	462
Petroleum Coke	3,153	2,892	35,302	11	29,397	70,756
Asphalt	71	65	29	5	15	185
Miscellaneous Products	179	22	132	1	50	383
Total Product Exports	8,474	10,873	93,220	55	85,221	197,844
Total Exports	**8,474**	**16,657**	**93,220**	**55**	**145,670**	**264,077**

[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	15	2	(s)	57	(s)	22	97	3
Bahamas	0	8	1	0	55	1,267	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1,333	43
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	64	0	(s)	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	528	0	1	531	17
Brazil	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	(s)	0	2	0	2	12	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	1
Canada	330	926	34	1,077	1,936	408	8	48	4	412	1	226	5,408	174
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	(s)	0	0	1	13	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	13	(s)	1	0	2	16	1
Colombia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	(s)	(s)	0	1	12	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	0	0	0	1	4	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	48	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	(s)	50	2
Ecuador	0	0	437	0	472	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	2	914	29
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	(s)	17	1
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
French Pacific Isl	0	(s)	15	90	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	9
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	77	0	(s)	77	2
Guatemala	0	59	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	61	2
Honduras	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	14	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	15	(s)
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	1	3	(s)
India	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	1	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Italy	0	153	0	0	0	0	2	1	(s)	1,191	0	(s)	1,347	43
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	6
Jamaica	0	21	0	0	0	220	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	243	8
Japan	0	3	0	0	355	1,256	8	7	2	1,576	(s)	36	3,244	105
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	1	0	0	0	210	(s)	2	(s)	230	0	48	491	16
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	7	9	(s)
Mexico	0	1,225	4	60	0	818	8	72	11	41	(s)	10	2,249	73
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	495	(s)	8	1	1,119	0	34	1,657	53
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	234	1,228	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1,464	47
New Zealand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	4	(s)
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	96	0	(s)	96	3
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	12	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	0	1	15	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	2	(s)
Philippines	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Puerto Rico	464	2	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	22	2	0	0	15	505	16
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	41	0	(s)	59	2
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	0	0	0	1	10	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	432	2	7	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	442	14
Spain	0	(s)	0	0	471	595	0	(s)	(s)	580	0	(s)	1,648	53
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	10	0	0	10	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	30	0	1	32	1
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	107	107	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	14	0	77	0	1	92	3
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
United Kingdom	0	1	(s)	0	1	1,692	0	6	1	41	(s)	2	1,743	56
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	41	0	55	199	6
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	86	0	2	91	3
Virgin Islands	4,008	0	0	0	0	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,325	140
West Germany	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	36	65	(s)	4	108	3
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	33	0	0	33	1
Other	935	75	(s)	0	37	150	(s)	10	1	0	(s)	3	1,212	39
Total	**5,737**	**2,540**	**492**	**1,226**	**3,724**	**9,261**	**57**	**425**	**70**	**6,428**	**2**	**594**	**30,557**	**986**

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.
2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil [1]	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other[2]	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	1	0	431	(s)	0	4	115	3	1	(s)	271	826	2
Australia	0	7	269	0	1	800	57	69	3	1,733	2	148	3,088	8
Bahamas	0	85	11	(s)	917	3,028	0	18	(s)	0	0	4	4,064	11
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	0	389	1	1	394	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	10	(s)	0	(s)	0	7	98	1	7,463	1	6	7,586	21
Brazil	0	10	0	0	0	0	15	10	(s)	463	0	17	515	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	181	0	(s)	182	(s)
Canada	5,784	5,595	488	1,841	5,531	2,707	133	715	33	5,719	134	1,776	30,456	83
Chile	0	1	83	43	256	61	5	110	1	1	2	8	570	2
China (Taiwan)	0	2	0	0	920	4,140	1	122	2	248	1	13	5,449	15
Colombia	0	6	0	0	0	0	7	73	61	1	0	15	163	(s)
Costa Rica	0	49	(s)	0	0	0	17	50	1	22	10	9	158	(s)
Denmark	0	3	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	1	812	(s)	1	820	2
Dominican Republic	0	365	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	1	64	(s)	6	449	1
Ecuador	0	389	462	0	804	(s)	4	10	2	0	2	12	1,686	5
Egypt	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	44	(s)	0	0	3	48	(s)
El Salvador	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	45	1	0	(s)	5	56	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	2	6	(s)
France	0	39	1	0	1	1,384	(s)	13	16	3,920	(s)	1,262	6,636	18
French Pacific Isl	0	(s)	50	190	250	350	0	2	0	0	(s)	13	854	2
Ghana	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	141	(s)
Greece	0	6	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)	307	0	2	319	1
Guatemala	0	639	0	0	0	0	5	35	3	0	(s)	5	687	2
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	452	(s)	7	0	0	0	(s)	460	1
Honduras	0	3	(s)	0	(s)	0	6	72	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	86	(s)
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	(s)	2,544	3	17	3	0	1	8	2,577	7
India	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	1	127	1	38	(s)	56	224	1
Indonesia	0	1	0	0	1	0	(s)	30	(s)	357	1	17	407	1
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Israel	0	20	0	0	(s)	0	2	2	1	(s)	0	9	34	(s)
Italy	0	312	0	0	(s)	3,610	8	8	5	9,013	1	1,346	14,303	39
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	249	451	0	27	0	0	1	(s)	728	2
Jamaica	(s)	264	25	0	0	740	(s)	131	(s)	(s)	(s)	11	1,171	3
Japan	0	36	(s)	0	3,321	13,580	327	248	28	15,621	1	495	33,657	92
Jordan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	0	(s)	0	1	8	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	8	1	0	705	3,922	5	50	4	1,086	(s)	449	6,229	17
Kuwait	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	22	(s)	(s)	0	1	27	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	(s)	1	10	(s)
Liberia	0	1	0	0	0	365	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	369	1
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	10	(s)	0	(s)	120	131	(s)
Mexico	0	8,178	50	463	(s)	2,629	32	725	96	377	1	129	12,681	35
Netherlands	0	146	0	0	(s)	1,670	58	77	5	10,940	1	796	13,693	37
Netherlands Antilles	0	4	87	128	1,495	7,210	(s)	41	0	0	0	(s)	8,964	24
New Zealand	0	(s)	443	0	301	0	3	14	(s)	500	(s)	9	1,272	3
Nicaragua	0	12	0	0	0	0	3	27	0	0	0	3	45	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	113	(s)	0	(s)	4	118	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	3	(s)	1,100	(s)	1	1,105	3
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	1	0	0	136	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	137	(s)
Panama	0	159	113	0	1,547	1,236	7	60	1	29	(s)	4	3,157	9
Peru	0	107	0	0	576	0	(s)	144	(s)	1	(s)	3	832	2
Philippines	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	13	1	0	(s)	116	136	(s)
Puerto Rico	7,916	114	2	(s)	(s)	202	13	197	19	(s)	1	209	8,674	24
Rep. of South Africa	0	3	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	119	89	403	1	433	1,048	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Saudi Arabia	0	79	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	156	(s)	0	0	28	265	1
Singapore	0	12	0	0	100	3,140	29	79	1	23	(s)	13	3,396	9
Spain	0	4	0	0	994	3,366	(s)	380	1	5,608	(s)	311	10,665	29
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	78	0	1	90	(s)
Sweden	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	364	(s)	7	390	1
Switzerland	0	3	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	1	0	(s)	5	16	(s)
Thailand	0	2	30	0	0	0	2	45	1	(s)	(s)	230	310	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	43	0	206	(s)	(s)	5	23	(s)	0	(s)	7	284	1
Turkey	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	30	(s)	380	0	175	586	2
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	84	0	315	(s)	24	425	1
United Kingdom	0	49	(s)	1	11	4,943	2	70	4	167	15	30	5,291	14
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	371	0	387	0	55	813	2
Uruguay	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	(s)	0	(s)	2	11	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	526	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	14	20	5	754	1	25	1,345	4
Virgin Islands	41,582	14	0	0	0	5,314	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	46,911	128
West Germany	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	79	61	1,128	(s)	104	1,374	4
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	512	0	(s)	512	1
Other	10,951	210	(s)	0	372	1,859	(s)	99	5	252	5	200	13,952	182
Total	**66,233**	**17,537**	**2,116**	**3,301**	**18,637**	**69,704**	**787**	**5,335**	**462**	**70,756**	**185**	**9,024**	**264,077**	**722**

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 31, 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	—	—	14,938	—	—	—	—	14,123	—	—	—	—	—	43,356	2,290	22,618	97,325
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	1,726	—	—	—	—	60,984	—	—	—	—	—	94,467	10,089	33,358	200,624
Leases	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	1,518	—	—	—	—	—	16,831	1,307	1,220	20,940
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[1]	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	450,505	0	0	450,505
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	24,633	24,633
Total	—	—	16,728	—	—	—	—	76,625	—	—	—	—	—	605,159	13,686	81,829	794,027
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	37,151	2,946	40,097	876	41,400	6,931	15,472	64,679	9,128	58,848	44,508	5,391	1,142	119,017	12,887	61,734	298,414
Bulk Terminal	—	—	140,632	—	—	—	—	87,329	—	—	—	—	—	82,211	3,197	25,959	339,328
Pipeline	—	—	29,421	—	—	—	—	37,789	—	—	—	—	—	41,330	2,784	4,478	115,782
Natural Gas Processing Plant	197	49	246	0	586	63	998	1,647	1,496	3,088	457	77	242	5,360	204	71	7,528
Total	—	—	210,396	—	—	—	—	191,444	—	—	—	—	—	247,918	19,052	92,242	761,052
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	13	0	13	0	87	75	83	245	34	138	140	14	18	344	21	16	639
Bulk Terminal	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	1,830	—	—	—	—	—	1,908	0	6	3,765
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	286	—	—	—	—	—	1,394	86	5	1,771
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	15	18	0	41	22	218	281	467	331	161	29	28	1,016	88	22	1,425
Total	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	2,642	—	—	—	—	—	4,662	195	49	7,600
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	691	9	700	206	1,897	189	632	2,924	166	781	1,850	41	24	2,862	295	644	7,425
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,246	—	—	—	—	17,537	—	—	—	—	—	53,338	109	1,253	73,483
Pipeline	—	—	1,479	—	—	—	—	6,393	—	—	—	—	—	5,733	424	0	14,029
Natural Gas Processing Plant	194	34	228	0	542	41	780	1,363	866	2,755	296	46	214	4,177	116	49	5,933
Total	—	—	3,653	—	—	—	—	28,217	—	—	—	—	—	66,110	944	1,946	100,870
Ethane																	
Refinery	13	0	13	0	6	11	0	17	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	36
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	2,399	—	—	—	—	—	13,289	0	0	15,688
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,469	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	131	0	3,600
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	24	0	163	187	89	755	0	1	19	864	3	0	1,054
Total	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	4,072	—	—	—	—	—	16,159	134	0	20,378

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 31, 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	57	1	58	0	105	0	4	109	2	14	152	0	0	168	0	0	335
Total	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	168	0	0	335
Propane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	553	4	557	1	1,172	27	267	1,467	64	69	1,275	11	2	1,421	127	259	3,831
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,090	—	—	—	—	12,325	—	—	—	—	—	29,317	108	369	43,209
Pipeline	—	—	1,374	—	—	—	—	3,663	—	—	—	—	—	2,389	171	0	7,597
Natural Gas Processing Plant	145	32	177	0	429	28	394	851	400	1,023	170	26	105	1,724	70	30	2,852
Total	—	—	3,198	—	—	—	—	18,306	—	—	—	—	—	34,851	476	658	57,489
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	0	10	0	1	0	11	4	2	47
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	2	47
Normal Butane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	68	4	72	128	367	90	217	802	79	333	191	15	15	633	125	328	1,960
Bulk Terminal	—	—	136	—	—	—	—	1,632	—	—	—	—	—	5,730	1	708	8,207
Pipeline	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	882	—	—	—	—	—	1,007	80	0	2,074
Natural Gas Processing Plant	48	1	49	0	59	10	176	245	304	566	87	13	78	1,048	39	12	1,393
Total	—	—	362	—	—	—	—	3,561	—	—	—	—	—	8,418	245	1,048	13,634
Isobutane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	77	247	31	144	499	21	349	232	14	7	623	39	55	1,216
Bulk Terminal	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	1,181	—	—	—	—	—	5,002	0	176	6,379
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	379	—	—	—	—	—	337	42	0	758
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	1	2	0	30	3	47	80	73	411	39	6	12	541	4	7	634
Total	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	2,139	—	—	—	—	—	6,503	85	238	8,987
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	80	0	80	0	121	0	1	122	1	82	9	0	0	92	0	5	299
Total	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	92	0	5	299
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery																	
Naphthas and Lighter	3,911	115	4,026	26	2,278	122	936	3,362	629	6,171	4,931	204	33	11,968	396	4,892	24,644
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	1,716	4	1,720	0	2,133	84	418	2,635	510	3,732	2,775	66	5	7,088	303	3,479	15,225
Heavy Gas Oils	4,239	365	4,604	103	3,927	167	1,563	5,760	558	7,152	5,878	162	153	13,903	1,097	11,297	36,661
Residuum	1,163	226	1,389	1	2,897	4	977	3,879	310	3,449	3,243	72	0	7,074	663	4,205	17,210
Total	11,029	710	11,739	130	11,235	377	3,894	15,636	2,007	20,504	16,827	504	191	40,033	2,459	23,873	93,740

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 31, 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,087	81	4,168	39	5,617	834	1,647	8,137	1,484	6,481	6,398	151	142	14,656	2,154	7,753	36,868
Bulk Terminal	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	572	0	241	1,090
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	94	0	0	134
Total	—	—	4,285	—	—	—	—	8,337	—	—	—	—	—	15,322	2,154	7,994	38,092
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	93	0	19	112	0	37	106	0	0	143	0	30	285
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	143	0	30	285
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	5,636	506	6,142	120	6,739	1,312	3,377	11,548	2,266	8,567	4,592	830	173	16,428	2,671	8,957	45,746
Bulk Terminal	—	—	41,948	—	—	—	—	34,526	—	—	—	—	—	12,483	1,730	12,418	103,105
Pipeline	—	—	15,444	—	—	—	—	17,979	—	—	—	—	—	19,373	1,337	2,407	56,540
Total	—	—	63,534	—	—	—	—	64,053	—	—	—	—	—	48,284	5,738	23,782	205,391
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,392	292	2,684	67	2,946	818	1,860	5,691	1,311	3,412	1,532	326	91	6,672	1,540	3,643	20,230
Bulk Terminal	—	—	17,859	—	—	—	—	17,482	—	—	—	—	—	6,103	969	6,371	48,784
Pipeline	—	—	5,294	—	—	—	—	9,052	—	—	—	—	—	7,383	839	892	23,460
Total	—	—	25,837	—	—	—	—	32,225	—	—	—	—	—	20,158	3,348	10,906	92,474
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	3,244	214	3,458	53	3,793	494	1,517	5,857	955	5,155	3,060	504	82	9,756	1,131	5,314	25,516
Bulk Terminal	—	—	24,089	—	—	—	—	17,044	—	—	—	—	—	6,380	761	6,047	54,321
Pipeline	—	—	10,150	—	—	—	—	8,927	—	—	—	—	—	11,990	498	1,515	33,080
Total	—	—	37,697	—	—	—	—	31,828	—	—	—	—	—	28,126	2,390	12,876	112,917
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	44	0	44	0	102	0	12	114	33	386	216	0	0	635	80	256	1,129
Bulk Terminal	—	—	463	—	—	—	—	365	—	—	—	—	—	86	7	447	1,368
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	22	0	135	200
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	29
Total	—	—	507	—	—	—	—	522	—	—	—	—	—	772	87	838	2,726

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 31, 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	382	30	412	0	585	102	146	833	393	690	373	181	116	1,753	258	822	4,078
Bulk Terminal	—	—	514	—	—	—	—	476	—	—	—	—	—	83	11	414	1,498
Pipeline	—	—	196	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	569	118	297	1,285
Total	—	—	1,122	—	—	—	—	1,414	—	—	—	—	—	2,405	387	1,533	6,861
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	935	0	935	0	1,126	101	408	1,635	333	2,604	2,469	5	57	5,468	366	3,161	11,565
Bulk Terminal	—	—	4,458	—	—	—	—	4,853	—	—	—	—	—	2,272	172	2,136	13,891
Pipeline	—	—	2,840	—	—	—	—	2,484	—	—	—	—	—	3,620	158	560	9,662
Total	—	—	8,233	—	—	—	—	8,972	—	—	—	—	—	11,360	696	5,857	35,118
Kerosene																	
Refinery	427	60	487	40	613	161	346	1,160	72	541	666	65	10	1,354	0	251	3,252
Bulk Terminal	—	—	5,198	—	—	—	—	1,644	—	—	—	—	—	379	25	33	7,279
Pipeline	—	—	354	—	—	—	—	376	—	—	—	—	—	612	0	0	1,342
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Total	—	—	6,039	—	—	—	—	3,180	—	—	—	—	—	2,348	25	284	11,876
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	7,663	390	8,053	91	7,280	1,749	2,991	12,111	1,092	6,630	3,747	1,342	133	12,944	2,152	5,110	40,370
Bulk Terminal	—	—	55,642	—	—	—	—	21,626	—	—	—	—	—	6,413	937	5,907	90,525
Pipeline	—	—	9,103	—	—	—	—	9,952	—	—	—	—	—	9,648	641	895	30,239
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	—	—	72,798	—	—	—	—	43,689	—	—	—	—	—	29,007	3,730	11,912	161,136
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,516	113	2,629	34	1,699	287	167	2,187	359	4,003	3,129	154	4	7,649	608	6,466	19,539
Bulk Terminal	—	—	26,458	—	—	—	—	1,360	—	—	—	—	—	3,572	0	2,120	33,510
Pipeline	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	160	165
Total	—	—	29,092	—	—	—	—	3,547	—	—	—	—	—	11,221	608	8,746	53,214
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	362	0	362	0	264	0	56	320	57	695	403	0	0	1,155	0	86	1,923
Total	362	0	362	0	264	0	56	320	57	695	403	0	0	1,155	0	86	1,923
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	5	0	5	0	27	0	0	27	133	969	146	0	0	1,248	6	138	1,424
Total	5	0	5	0	27	0	0	27	133	969	146	0	0	1,248	6	138	1,424

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 31, 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	30	44	74	0	224	0	143	367	45	878	116	174	0	1,213	7	326	1,987
Bulk Terminal	—	—	606	—	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	—	—	56	0	33	844
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	120
Total	—	—	680	—	—	—	—	516	—	—	—	—	—	1,389	7	359	2,951
Lubricants																	
Refinery	1,130	791	1,921	0	889	0	599	1,488	40	3,619	1,403	744	0	5,806	75	528	9,818
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,068	—	—	—	—	931	—	—	—	—	—	319	4	584	2,906
Total	—	—	2,989	—	—	—	—	2,419	—	—	—	—	—	6,125	79	1,112	12,724
Waxes																	
Refinery	0	67	67	0	39	0	48	87	18	211	138	68	0	435	12	51	652
Total	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	435	12	51	652
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	665	0	665	0	478	480	144	1,102	0	266	872	164	0	1,302	199	1,571	4,839
Total	665	0	665	0	478	480	144	1,102	0	266	872	164	0	1,302	199	1,571	4,839
Asphalt and Road Oil																	
Refinery	1,359	121	1,480	216	2,143	1,253	758	4,370	530	426	600	867	274	2,697	1,503	1,574	11,624
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,717	—	—	—	—	1,838	—	—	—	—	—	536	201	267	5,559
Total	—	—	4,197	—	—	—	—	6,208	—	—	—	—	—	3,233	1,704	1,841	17,183
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	97	24	121	0	142	11	1	154	65	340	308	87	0	800	21	116	1,212
Bulk Terminal	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	194	1	100	505
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	131	—	—	—	—	—	265	0	19	415
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	11	0	0	2	0	13	0	0	16
Total	—	—	297	—	—	—	—	322	—	—	—	—	—	1,272	22	235	2,148
Total Stocks, All Oils	—	—	227,124	—	—	—	—	268,069	—	—	—	—	—	853,077	32,738	174,071	1,555,079

1 Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
— Not Applicable.

Table 25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, December 31, 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	**20,543**	**27,547**	**5,685**	**63,695**	**29,087**
Connecticut	571	964	110	2,911	922
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	830	1,511	645	5,361	2,987
Florida	2,451	3,237	312	2,303	1,048
Georgia	1,499	1,616	118	1,401	250
Maine	326	609	113	1,421	396
Massachusetts	1,028	1,093	62	4,358	721
New Hampshire, Vermont	100	115	w	903	187
New Jersey	2,998	4,967	1,124	17,726	12,410
New York	2,792	3,677	587	9,904	5,389
North Carolina	1,455	1,519	764	1,952	466
Pennsylvania	3,443	4,587	1,027	8,785	2,182
Rhode Island	291	545	w	1,790	127
South Carolina	912	1,097	279	1,403	546
Virginia	1,606	1,781	401	3,238	1,399
West Virginia	241	229	40	239	57
PAD District II Total	**23,173**	**22,901**	**2,804**	**33,737**	**3,547**
Illinois	4,298	4,973	358	6,464	822
Indiana	3,168	2,974	564	4,744	552
Iowa	988	849	w	1,570	w
Kansas	1,772	1,622	75	2,406	74
Kentucky	1,038	1,234	215	1,571	275
Michigan	2,354	2,245	216	3,018	344
Minnesota	1,383	1,026	w	2,362	284
Missouri	952	770	w	978	w
Nebraska	395	150	0	391	0
North & South Dakota	413	283	0	1,025	w
Ohio	2,608	3,256	734	3,882	418
Oklahoma	1,244	1,144	279	1,734	184
Tennessee	1,251	1,203	121	1,324	206
Wisconsin	1,309	1,172	w	2,268	97
PAD District III Total	**12,775**	**16,136**	**1,733**	**19,357**	**11,221**
Alabama	1,006	937	84	956	656
Arkansas	223	180	w	192	59
Louisiana	1,693	3,046	677	3,747	4,603
Mississippi	1,029	1,236	17	2,121	486
New Mexico	298	205	w	263	4
Texas	8,526	10,532	941	12,078	5,413
PAD District IV Total	**2,509**	**1,892**	**25**	**3,089**	**608**
Colorado	629	626	0	547	152
Idaho	263	106	0	253	0
Montana	614	425	w	989	109
Utah	326	269	0	625	242
Wyoming	677	466	w	675	105
PAD District V Total	**10,014**	**11,361**	**284**	**11,017**	**8,586**
Alaska	503	351	w	1,349	w
Arizona	410	294	w	378	0
California	5,578	7,566	197	5,314	6,146
Hawaii	274	234	0	296	w
Nevada	155	235	w	187	w
Oregon	971	751	w	1,181	302
Washington	2,123	1,930	w	2,312	1,121
United States Total	**69,014**	**79,837**	**10,531**	**130,895**	**53,049**

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to				From IV to			From V to			
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,808	0	13,218	0
Petroleum Products	9,903	206	0	3,669	6,349	2,234	0	88,999	31,020	0	1,624	1,796	630	1,220	0	0	43	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	350	0	0	0	585	0	0	118	83	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,664	2,788	221	0	2,100	6,846	0	0	775	547	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,643	0	0	1,345	1,949	1,186	0	49,399	14,957	0	912	487	0	875	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,251	0	0	420	840	641	0	16,238	6,748	0	449	284	0	551	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,392	0	0	925	1,109	545	0	33,161	8,209	0	463	203	0	324	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	123	40	0	0	170	0	0	542	40	0	245	105	0	90	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	470	0	0	82	66	693	0	10,070	3,305	0	135	0	0	44	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	117	0	0	12	0	0	0	909	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,457	20	0	236	553	134	0	22,565	4,473	0	322	311	0	211	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	86	349	0	0	1,047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	25	70	0	33	63	0	0	41	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	137	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	59	0	56	61	0	0	409	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	167	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	52	17	0	148	0	0	0	623	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	9,903	206	0	3,717	6,349	2,234	0	89,389	31,020	0	1,624	1,796	630	1,220	3,808	0	13,261	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, December1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to				From IV to			From V to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	350	0	0	585	0	0	118	83	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,664	2,788	221	1,855	6,846	0	0	775	547	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,675	0	1,133	1,913	1,186	37,497	14,202	0	912	487	0	875	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,237	0	346	831	641	12,351	6,476	0	449	284	0	551	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,438	0	787	1,082	545	25,146	7,726	0	463	203	0	324	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	0	0	0	56	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	170	0	287	40	0	245	105	0	90	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	255	0	80	66	693	7,953	2,996	0	135	0	0	44	0	0
Kerosene	55	0	0	0	0	736	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,667	0	190	507	134	18,135	4,050	0	322	311	0	211	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,668	0	3,206	5,794	2,234	66,519	28,848	0	1,614	1,796	630	1,220	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, December1984 (Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to						From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	48	0	0	390	0	390	0	0	0	3,808	0	13,218
Petroleum Products	3,235	206	0	463	555	0	22,480	800	4,726	16,954	2,172	10	0	0	43
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	0	245	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	708	0	604	104	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,968	0	0	212	36	0	11,902	0	878	11,024	755	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1,014	0	0	74	9	0	3,887	0	60	3,827	272	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	954	0	0	138	27	0	8,015	0	818	7,197	483	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	28	9	73	6	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	123	40	0	0	0	0	255	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	215	0	0	2	0	0	2,117	208	265	1,644	309	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	62	0	0	12	0	0	173	0	70	103	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	790	20	0	46	46	0	4,430	564	1,247	2,619	423	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	86	349	0	1,047	0	552	495	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	25	70	0	33	63	0	41	0	30	11	40	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	161	83	137	10	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	59	0	56	61	0	409	0	287	122	296	0	0	0	43
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	7	0	0	167	0	0	167	148	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	52	17	0	9	0	0	623	0	623	0	58	0	0	0	0
Total	3,235	206	0	511	555	0	22,870	800	5,116	16,954	2,172	10	3,808	0	13,261

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	**4,246**	**0**	**4,246**	**0**	**48**	**-48**	**13,218**	**390**	**12,828**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**17,026**	**-17,026**
Petroleum Products	**92,668**	**10,109**	**82,559**	**42,719**	**12,252**	**30,467**	**7,228**	**121,643**	**-114,415**	**2,234**	**3,646**	**-1,412**	**2,844**	**43**	**2,801**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	703	350	353	433	585	-152	0	201	-201	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,764	0	3,764	7,621	4,673	2,948	3,335	8,946	-5,611	221	1,322	-1,101	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	708	0	708	0	0	0	0	708	-708	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	50,744	6,643	44,101	22,087	4,480	17,607	1,949	65,268	-63,319	1,186	1,362	-176	1,787	0	1,787
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	16,658	3,251	13,407	10,283	1,901	8,382	840	23,435	-22,595	641	835	-194	1,000	0	1,000
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	34,086	3,392	30,694	11,804	2,579	9,225	1,109	41,833	-40,724	545	527	18	787	0	787
Finished Aviation Gasoline	166	16	150	52	0	52	0	202	-202	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	542	163	379	268	170	98	210	827	-617	0	195	-195	335	0	335
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10,152	470	9,682	3,775	841	2,934	66	13,510	-13,444	693	44	649	179	0	179
Kerosene	921	117	804	216	12	204	0	1,008	-1,008	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	22,801	2,477	20,324	7,241	923	6,318	573	27,360	-26,787	134	522	-388	533	0	533
Residual Fuel Oil	1,133	0	1,133	0	435	-435	349	1,047	-698	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	74	95	-21	65	96	-31	133	81	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	244	0	244	137	0	137	0	391	-391	0	0	0	10	0	10
Lubricants	465	59	406	296	117	179	163	705	-542	0	0	0	0	43	-43
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	174	0	174	148	7	141	0	315	-315	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	771	69	702	110	148	-38	17	681	-664	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	**96,914**	**10,109**	**86,805**	**42,719**	**12,300**	**30,419**	**20,446**	**122,033**	**-101,587**	**2,234**	**3,646**	**-1,412**	**2,844**	**17,069**	**-14,225**

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil	**4,828**	**207**	**5,035**	**72**	**1,852**	**319**	**338**	**2,581**	**831**	**7,339**	**4,209**	**263**	**12**	**12,654**	**353**	**12,088**	**32,711**
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	980	13	993	0	81	0	0	81	22	197	305	118	6	648	92	708	2,522
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,708	7	2,715	28	241	0	147	416	590	918	1,497	98	0	3,103	91	2,160	8,485
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	1,140	187	1,327	44	1,530	319	191	2,084	219	6,224	2,407	47	6	8,903	170	9,220	21,704

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil – 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	442	21	463	0	68	0	0	68	50	26	291	21	4	392	111	498	1,532
Bulk Terminal	—	—	7,428	—	—	—	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	7,607
Total	—	—	**7,891**	—	—	—	—	**247**	—	—	—	—	—	**392**	**111**	**498**	**9,139**
Residual Fuel Oil – 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,227	4	1,231	31	351	4	106	492	144	697	1,395	78	0	2,314	147	1,638	5,822
Bulk Terminal	—	—	9,721	—	—	—	—	326	—	—	—	—	—	2,039	0	356	12,442
Total	—	—	**10,952**	—	—	—	—	**818**	—	—	—	—	—	**4,353**	**147**	**1,994**	**18,264**
Residual Fuel Oil – Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	847	88	935	3	1,280	283	61	1,627	165	3,280	1,443	55	0	4,943	350	4,330	12,185
Bulk Terminal	—	—	9,309	—	—	—	—	855	—	—	—	—	—	1,533	0	1,764	13,461
Total	—	—	**10,244**	—	—	—	—	**2,482**	—	—	—	—	—	**6,476**	**350**	**6,094**	**25,646**

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
— Not Applicable

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to						From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	**0**	**0**	**0**	**86**	**349**	**0**	**1,047**	**0**	**552**	**495**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	63	0	552	0	552	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	86	286	0	495	0	0	495	0	0	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	2,184	0	0	2,184
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,184	0	0	2,184
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	278	278
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	898	340	2,855	4,093
Subtotal Other OPEC	898	340	3,134	4,371
Other				
Angola	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	328	9	337
Bahamas	550	105	97	752
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	981	0	0	981
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	277	268	750	1,295
Congo	170	0	0	170
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	329	0	7	336
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	799	0	1,951	2,750
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	281	281
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	152	0	0	152
Puerto Rico	0	0	74	74
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	165	165
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	198	0	0	198
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1,639	1,632	729	4,000
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, December 1984 (continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

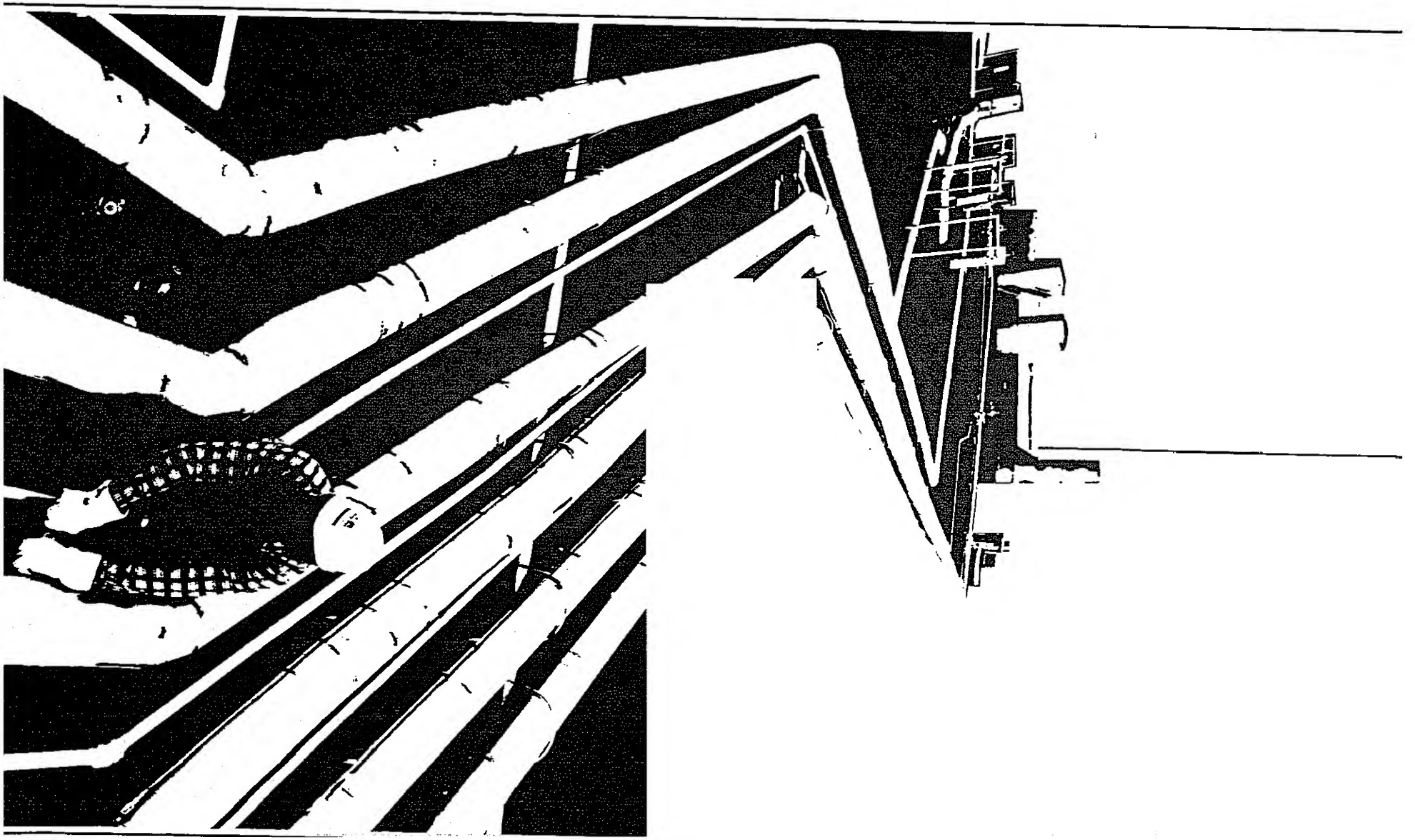
Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Other				
Other Western Hemisphere	182	0	199	381
Other Eastern Hemisphere	424	470	127	1,021
Subtotal Other	5,701	2,803	4,390	12,894
Total Imports	**8,782**	**3,143**	**7,524**	**19,449**

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, December 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
PAD District I	**8,541**	**2,790**	**7,280**	**18,612**
Connecticut	0	0	90	90
Florida	0	155	242	396
Maine	97	0	626	723
Maryland	126	248	335	708
Massachusetts	380	110	1,787	2,278
New Hampshire	0	0	98	98
New Jersey	1,488	581	1,147	3,216
New York	5,785	1,347	1,207	8,339
North Carolina	0	0	160	160
Pennsylvania	170	349	426	944
Rhode Island	184	0	39	223
South Carolina	0	0	189	189
Vermont	12	0	(s)	12
Virginia	299	0	934	1,233
PAD District II	**57**	**0**	**100**	**157**
Illinois	42	0	0	42
Michigan	0	0	44	44
Minnesota	0	0	8	8
North Dakota	1	0	2	3
Ohio	14	0	20	34
Wisconsin	0	0	26	26
PAD District III	**182**	**0**	**3**	**185**
Texas	182	0	3	185
PAD District IV	**1**	**0**	**14**	**15**
Montana	1	0	14	15
PAD District V	**(s)**	**353**	**126**	**479**
California	0	328	4	332
Hawaii	(s)	20	122	143
Washington	0	4	0	4
All PAD Districts	**8,782**	**3,143**	**7,524**	**19,449**

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH-(CH)n-OH. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr 60F/60F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See ***Operable Capacity***.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See ***Operable Capacity***.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C4H10). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C4H10). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C4H10). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C4H8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_2H_6). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of −127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_2H_4), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See ***Motor Gasoline (Finished).***

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See ***Butane.***

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alyklation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/ or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, specialty oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See ***Butane.***

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmospheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils-over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufacturers finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C_3H_8). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_3H_6), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Refining Districts and Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines Refining districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

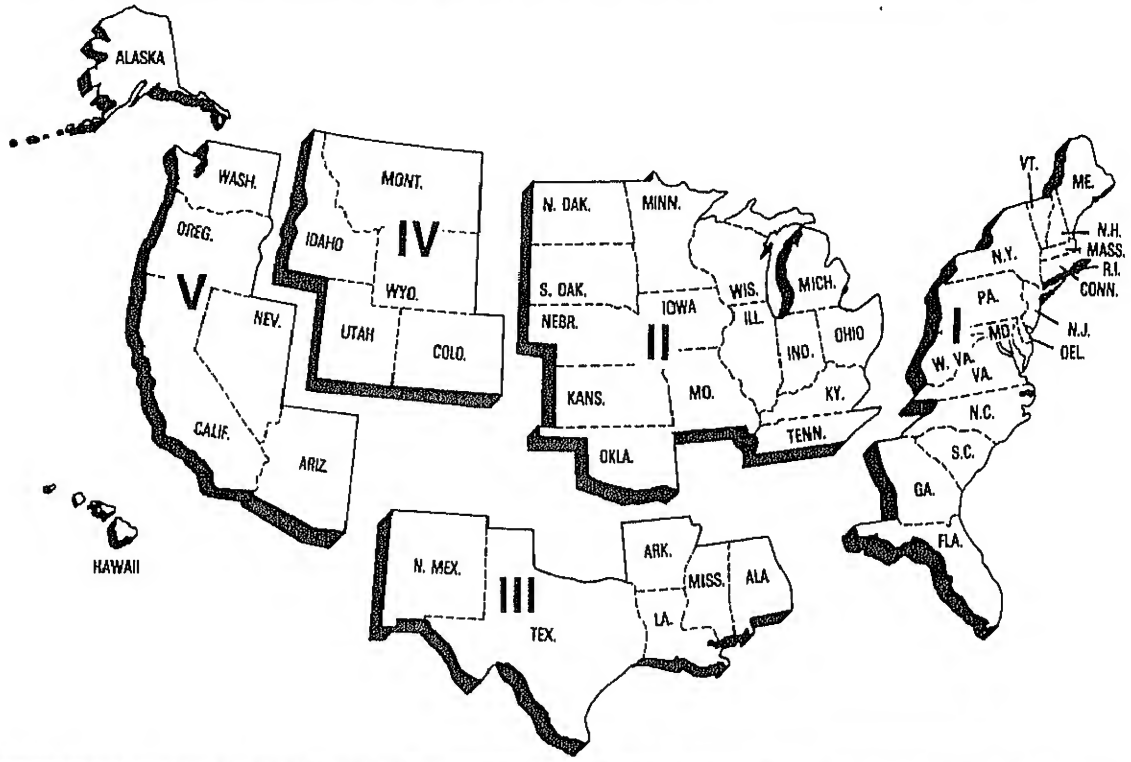
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

PAD District V

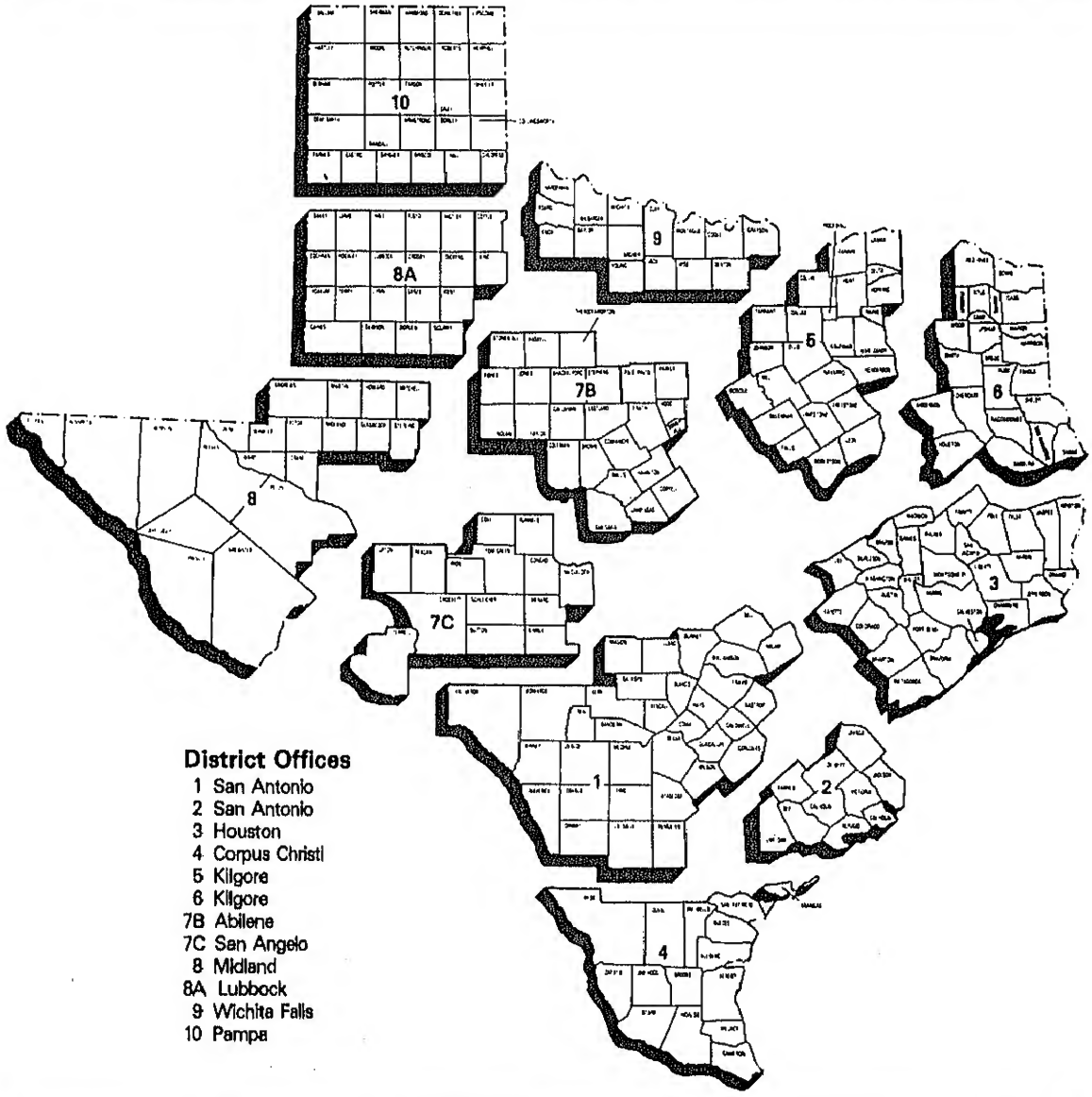
West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts

District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



District Offices

1 San Antonio
2 San Antonio
3 Houston
4 Corpus Christi
5 Kilgore
6 Kilgore
7B Abilene
7C San Angelo
8 Midland
8A Lubbock
9 Wichita Falls
10 Pampa

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report
EIA-814	Monthly Imports Report
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report
EIA-820	Annual Refinery Report

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect weekly data on basic refinery operations and on crude oil and major petroleum products stocks and imports. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810 through 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the *PSM*. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Explanatory Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained on magnetic tape from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Explanatory Note 1.3.

Natural Gas Liquids Reporting Changes

Beginning in January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the EIA collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (See table below) to be consistent with recordkeeping practices used by the industry.

Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis: 1. Ethane	2. Propane	3. Normal Butane	4. Isobutane	5. Pentanes Plus
1. Ethane	●				
2. Ethane-Propane Mixtures	●	●			
3. Propane		●			
4. Butane-Propane Mixtures		●	●		
5. Butane			●		
6. Isobutane				●	
7. Unfractionated Stream	●	●	●	●	●
8. Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					●
9. Plant Condensate					●

Four PSRS surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60) was not modified. Adjustments are applied to NGL imports data to make them consistent with the revised reporting system (See Explanatory Note 13).

Note 1.1 Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 using data from an external source. Estimates from the EIA's weekly sample surveys (inaugurated in April 1979) replaced the estimates from the external source for all but the imports series in January 1980, and replaced the imports estimates in June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports all shipments entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, the company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico reports these shipments. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe which includes all petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. The selected sample size is 157.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe which includes every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. The selected sample size is 81.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe which includes all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size is 47.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe which includes companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The selected sample size 87.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 66.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe which covers each company, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is three.

Sampling Method

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published. The EIA-805 is a census of all companies shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico to the United States.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period begins and ends each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms must file reports by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month(M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t, is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \quad (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly refinery inputs and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratios multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for selected products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 97 and 100 percent of the sampled respondents.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 260 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: Every bulk terminal operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

EIA-814: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,500 respondents report on the EIA-814.

EIA-815: All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that ship unfinished oils and finished petroleum products to the United States from Puerto Rico. There are three respondents on the EIA-815.

EIA-816: All facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 1,050 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States.

For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 50 respondents report on the EIA-817.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every three years an extensive survey is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-814 and EIA-815 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed for companies that do not respond to EIA Forms 810-813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-814, 815, and 817 are not imputed.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 99 to 100 percent by the time the data are first published. Nonrespondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(l) of the FEA Act.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data tapes are the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

Census import statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries and U.S. possessions into the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics.

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.

2. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (Em-522 and EM-594)

Census export statistics used in the *PSM* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States, and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

2. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with Custom's officials.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If

the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and Form EIA-815, *Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report*. In addition, imports of NGL's are obtained from the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145. The Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs Import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the Form EIA-814 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks. A negative result (−) would represent a buildup of stocks. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports, and stock withdrawals. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses, stock additions, and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supply from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. All except eight of the producing States report data monthly. These States are Arkansas, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Estimates of monthly production for these States are made using methodologies explained in the next two paragraphs. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports of the State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by State agencies, trade associations, or individual field operators.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, reported for all refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Product supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production net having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the report inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, were derived using monthly data from 1977-1983. In 1977, monthly stock levels of motor gasoline stayed at the same high level for the entire year. Since there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks that year, data for 1978-1983 were used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the

deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the *average range* is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, 804, and 805) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the "Summary Statistics" section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level. Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

• Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

• Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

• Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

• Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on referenced line appear in Table 1 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

• Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Gross Imports Excl. SPR) SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−), Unaccounted for Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

• Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

• Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

• Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

• Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−), Exports and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

• Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

• Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, and isobutane. The statistics on the reference line appear in Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

• Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the "Detailed Statistics," except where noted.

• Total production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

• Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

• Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska, Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

• Line (5): SPR *Imports* are reported on survey Form EIA-814.

• Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (−) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude oil losses minus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

• Line (14): Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL) *Field Production* equals Field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (15): NGPL Net *Imports* equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus in Table 2.

• Line (16): NGPL *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−)* is equal to the stock withdrawal (+) or addition (−) of pentanes plus in Table 2.

• Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

• Line (18): Other liquids *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−)* equals the aggregate stock withdrawal (+) or addition (−) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components in Table 2.

• Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol* New Supply equals the field production of same in Table 2.

• Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

• Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

• Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (−) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (−) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

• Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

• Line (28) *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of natural gas liquids and LRG and finished petroleum products; plus imports of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (−) of pentanes plus; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (−) of other liquids; plus imports of other liquids; plus total field production of other liquids; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (−)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (–) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (30): *Total Petroleum Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (31): through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel; kerosene-type jet fuel; naphtha <400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils >400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

• The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2.

• Line (43): Stocks of *Refined Products* equals the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

• Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

• Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,420; and 1982—1,462.

• Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).

• Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.

• Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—68.

• Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1980—128; and 1982—103.

• Other Petroleum Products: 1974—220; 1980—249; and 1982—259.

• Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the "Summary Statistics," is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the "Summary Statistics." This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

• Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108

• Other Petroleum Products: 1983—248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from re-

fineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[1]FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration. Estimate of Total Gasoline Use. Table MF-21A Published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate, and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate basis to a five-product slate basis that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in the table below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown below are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports

	EIA Component State				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145)	100%				
Butane (IM-145)			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD)	100%				
Propane (ALL PAD)		100%			
Butane (All PAD)			100%		
Mixed Streams					
PAD I, IV, V		40%	60%		
PAD II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
PAD III		80%	20%		

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